THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

MR. OMESH CHUNDER DUTT has composed the following song in honor of the Assumption Day:

Ring out, ring out, glad bells, ring out,
'Tis the day of our jubilee,
Let India greet with joyous shout,
The message sent accross the sea.—
The message breathing tenderness,
And full of love, from her, our Queen,
Our Empress, sent by Heaven to bless
This land with joy and peace serene.
Fling out the banners to the wind,
Raise loud the grateful song,
Long live our Sov'reign good and kind,
May God her reign prolong!

"It is but right with equal hand
I firmly hold the trembling scale,
That none in Hindustan's fair land,
My truth and justice may assail;
Let all my Indian subjects know,
My love for them is deep, sincere,
The fount from whence that love doth flow,
Will ever remain undimm'd and clear."
Fling out the banners to the wind,
Raise loud the grateful song,
Long live our Sov'reign good and kind,
May God her reign prolong!

O Royal Mother, Queen revered,
Empress adored,—we bring to thee
Our hearts—by Hope renewed and cheer'd,
Meet offering, on bended knee;
Each loyal heart—a precious gem,—
We consecrate to thee and thine,—
Let India's starry diadem,
In glory on thy forehead shine!
Fling out the banners to the wind,
Raise loud the grateful song,
Long live our Sov'reign good and kind,
May God her reign prolong!

Dr. Sourendramohun Tagore has set this song to Hindu Music in Raginni Jhijhiti Khambaja.

BISHOP Mylne preached before the Viceroy while in Bomby, from the text "Art thou he that should come, or look we for another?" Was this meant as a delicate hint regarding the reported early retirement of Lord Lytton from the Vice-royalty? Bishop Myline's taste is passing into a proverb.

CHRISTMAS DAY fell on a Monday this year. It fell on a Monday also in 1865, and on that occasion the following was unearthed from, it was stated, the Harletan MSS., No. 2252, folio 1534:

"If Christmas-day on Monday be,
A great winter that year you'll see,
And full of winds both loud and shrill.
But in summer, truth to tell,
High winds shall there be, and strong.
Full of tempests lasting long;
While battles they shall must ply,
And great plenty of beasts shall die.
They that be born that day, I ween,
They shall be strong each one and keen;
He shall be found that stealeth aught;
Tho' thou be sick, thou diest not."

The year 1866 was the year of the Austro-Prussian War, a year of disastrous gales, and a year of cattle plague. Again in 1871 Christmas-day fell on a Monday. The twelvemonths following that day brought cattle plague in the North of England and some great storms; but as to "battles" we must go back a few months in 1871 for the capitulation of Paris and the conflict with the Commune. We have now a Monday Christmas for the third time within a dozen years. The evil omen was verified on the first day. It is telegraphed that the continuous rainfall is causing disastrous floods in many parts of England. The Thames has overflowed its banks.

WE HAVE received a copy of the report of the inaugural meeting of the District Association of Hoogoly. Several good speeches were made, by far the most important of which was that delivered by Babu Bhudev Mookerjea. We make the following extract from this gentleman's speech:

Every important step taken by Government legislation or administration has created movements among the people, and some of these movements have resulted in the formation of popular assemblies of a more or less permanent character. I shall adduce but two instances. (1st). The resumption of lakheraj lands by Government brought into existence the Land-holders Association, which still lives but under another name, and with greatly enlarged functions. (2nd) The Government measures in favour of primary education which owing to the indistinct expressions of certain Government officers, were misunderstood by the people as adverse to the progress of higher education, called forth a remarkable unanimous expression of opinion from every part of the country, and led to the formation of a large number of District Associations, most of which proved temporary as the occasion which had called them forth. The present movement for District Associations of a permanent character, of which our meeting of this day is but a manifestation, owes its origin, at least in part, to the action of Government by which each district is coming to be what is called the administrative unit. Ruled over under the system which the idea of the administrative unit has inaugurated, people of all classes in each District see that they live under the same executive head of the District who inspires every work of the administration with which they are directly concerned. They see that their localized funds, whether for road making, or for education or for other purposes, are being administered by the same bodies, inspired by the same local chief; and seeing all this, they must feel that they have common interests—interests as distinguished from private individual interests and private class interests. District Associations as embodiments of this feeling must be formed, and when formed they will, I feel, impart energy and movement to the larger metropolitan Associations, and weight and substance to the smaller village Sabhas, an intermediate space betwixt which they will fill.

Conducted with intelligence, energy, moderation, and judgment the District Associations cannot fail to be a valuable source of co-operation to Government.

THE FOLLOWING important decision has been passed by the High Court:

"Where a widow sued her step-son for a separate maintenance on the ground of his ill-treatment, and the Subordinate Judge, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, accepted the defendant's income tax returns as a proof of the amount of his income, and gave the plaintiff an allowance of 7per cent. on that income, but qualified it with a proviso that plaintiff should forfeit some portion of it if she refused to accept accommodation which defendant provided for her: held, 'that, the illtreatment being proved, what the Court had to do was to provide a reasonable maintenance; that the Lower Court was right in accepting the income-tax return as evidence of the amount of defendant's income, but that 7 per cent. on that income was too heavy a charge for the maintenance of a single member of the family; and that a monthly charge of Rs. 25 on an income of Rs. 7,000 a year (or 4·28 per cent.) would be a reasonable charge.

Held, also, that in an inquiry of this kind, any savings which a woman might make by living with her own family should not be taken into account: and that the degradation in which a Hindoo widow is expected to live is a matter of ceremonial observance rather than of law.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that Mr. Smollett, M.P., intends next session to propose the reduction of the expenditure of India by five millions, and believes that he can show the House of Commons how that reduction can be effected.

TUESDAY, 2ND JANUARY.

BISMARCK is to have a statue at Cologne. The Prussian Chancellor must have his statue set upon the borders of France and Germany.

MR. VAMBERY has written to the *Pall Mall Budget* a letter giving an account of the barbarities of the Russians. Sex and age were not respected by the soldiery. When the troops were marching through the country women and children concealed themselves among the branches of trees, and the soldiers tried the accuracy of their aim at them. When the unfortunate victims dropped down dead they afforded merriment to the wretched hell-hounds of Russia. And the same Russia is indignant at the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.

THE MADRAS PAPERS give an abstract of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Madras regarding the reorganization of the Public Works Department. The Government of India called upon the Madras Government to give its opinion whether it is necessary to have a staff of Engineers for Irrigation works separate from those employed on General Public Works, and also suggested that it would be as well, in view of the necessity for one uniform system of tariff and control for Railways in India, to consider whether the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways should be under the direct control of the Government of India. In their reply, the Madras Government observe that there is a separate Chief Egineer for Irrigation, it is not intended to vary that arrangement, nor is it intended to have a staff of engineers for Irrigation only distinct from those employed on General Public Warks, and add that the circumstances of the Presidency are such that in nearly all districts both irrigation and general works are from their distribution most satisfactorily combined in the same charge, although it may happen in some few instances that the magnitude and importance of the irrigation works may for a time occupy the whole attention of an officer. In regard to the other point the Madras Government are of opinion that no advantage would result from placing the Consulting Engineer of Guaranteed Railways under the direct orders of the Government of India, and that a uniform system of tariffs and of control can be equally well enforced under the present arrangement when decided upon and ordered; on the other hand, a diminution of local interest, energy and co-operation, so important to the developing of the railway traffic, and the consequent reduction of the general liability thrown on the State, would be the certain consequence of severing the authority over the Consulting Engineer's Department from the Local Government of the Presidency and removing the control to so great a distance. The Government of India may rest assured that the local Governments will not willingly consent to reduction. If it wishes to take any action, it must act independently.

THE DEATH is announced of a Parsee lady at the advanced age of a hundred and two. Her mother-in-law is also said to have lived to the patriarchal age of five score and ten.

A PAPER on the influence of pine forests upon the quantity of rain which falls in a given district was read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris. A comparison of the rainfall for more than a year on a pine forest and on a sandy plain about a thousand feet distant, showed a difference of more than ten per cent. in favor of the pines. They not only received more rain than the open ground, but the air above them was more saturated with moisture throughout the year. It was also found that oaks similarly situated received a larger annual rainfall than the neighboring plain, but less than the pine forest.

FEW PEOPLE HAVE a definite idea of what is involved in the expression—an inch of rain. It may aid them to follow this calculation: An acre is equal to 6,272,640 square inches; an inch deep of watar on this area will be as many cubic inches of water, which at 277,274 to the gallon is 22,622·5 gallons. This quantity weighs about 229,225 pounds, or about 103 tons. One hundredth of an inch (0.01) of rain is equal to one ton per acre.

SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY, on leaving the Indian Council, has been made a Privy Councillor. He is the third Indian Civilian, who has enjoyed that honor, the other two being Sir John Lawrence and Sir John McLeod. Sir Henry served in the Madras Presidency, and was for five years a member of the Madras Council.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S life in Madras must contain more than one "bad quarter of an hour" *per diem*, for the duties of the post seem to be difficult in the extreme. Recently a gentleman was fined ten rupees by his immediate superior for leaving his office at noon and neglecting to complete a return which had been ordered. The negligent servant had rushed to the municipal meeting to deliver a speech in his capacity as a commissioner, and carried away by his own eloquence, his official duties were apparently forgotten. It was in vain that he pleaded "civil duties;" his superior was obdurate, and the fine had to be paid. Which in future will the unlucky commissioner elect to serve? His Municipal god or his office Mammon?

HERE ARE some fairly authentic details as to the respective strengths of the Turkish and Russian armies. The European army of Turkey consists of 501 battalions of infantry, 183 squadrons of cavalry, and 666 field guns. The average strength of an infantry battalion is 600 men, and that of a cavalry squadron 100 men. The total numbers of the Turkish forces are therefore 300,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and 666 guns. Besides this formidable force actually under arms, there are reserves and a garrison army, which bring up the total disposable force to 700,000. To this must be added about 18,000 Zaptiehs, and a strong force of Circassian irregular cavalry. On the other hand, the resources of Russia are as follows. The active army in Europe should amount to 744,000 men, the First Reserve to 180,000 the second to 300,000 and two garrison reserves to 300,000. The Caucasian army was lately fixed at 146,000, and the irregulars, at 178,000.

These bring up the total to the enormous sum of 2,000,000 men. But the whole available force which Russia has in Europe is probably not more than 496,000 men. The reason of this lies in the fact that the law of universal conscription only came into force in 1874.

THE P. AND O. STEAM Navigation Company do not now-a-days shew nett profits on the old scale. The nett profits for the year ending 30th September amount to 104,659*l.*, including 8,801*l.* brought forward, which allows the payment of a dividend of 2 per cent. in addition to *ad-interim* 1½ per cent. paid in June, leaving 3,159*l.* to be carried to next year's account. The directors complain of the rigour with which the Post Office enforces the fines which the mail contract empowers it to levy for delays. These fines have amounted to less this year than they did in 1875, but still take over 5,460*l.* from the amount due under the contract. It appears that the Post Office sticks to its bond, notwithstanding complaints and remonstrances. The Post Office is quite right.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN. M. Ermens, has undertaken vine culture in Cashmere. A correspondent writes :

"After one season's experiment by one gentleman alone assisted only by native workers, has been produced:
(1.)—A very fair specimen of pure brandy,
(2.)—An excellent light wine,
(3.)—An indifferent claret,
several kinds of strong spirits used in various trades, and all these at prices so small as to render the future market secure to them. I am only writing from memory of one conversation with M. Ermens, and there were several other promising products mentioned for the future, such as sugar. I myself tasted the brandy and the light wine and I can only say that I shall keep an eye upon the advertisements next year, so as to secure a private supply if possible.

The vine prospects of Cash mere seem to be very promising.

DR. JANSSEN is devising an automatic photographic revolver, which will take a photograph every hour from sunrise to sunset all the year round. Only those taken when the sky is free from clouds will be useful for recording sun-spots, but the rest will be used for meteorological purposes.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA it is said is winning golden opinions alike from Europeans and Spaniards at Gibraltar; and it is said everybody pronounces his Lordship the most courteous Governor Gibraltar ever had.

THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

THE AUTHORIZED LIST of the recipients of the Certificates of Honor from the 24-Pergunnahs which we published last week contained the name of Babu Baneemadhub Chatterjea; a correspondent requests us to mention that the correct name is Babu Baneemadhub Chuckerbutty.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the last annual report of the Monghyr Charitable Institution. Though only a year and a half in existence it has within that period done much good. It has not however received that support which it deserves, though the society thankfully acknowledges the little encouragement it has received as highly appreciable. It received altogether Rs. 513-0-9 in subscriptions and donations and laid out Rs. 360-5-9 in charity, in the shape of monthly aid to registered recipients, blankets for winter clothing, and passage money to destitute sojourners. The number of recipients on the 31st December last was 131. The average of aid to each recipient could hardly have exceeded five annas.

A CORRESPONDENT from Buxar notices the discreditable way in which the safety and convenience of the public is neglected in the mofussil. He says that two rows of wooden pins are struck in the bed of the river to a distance of 100 feet, which are sufficiently dangerous in all seasons, but especially so during the rains when they are submerged. He suggests that a sign-post may be put up to warn the boats against that part of the shore!

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a glowing account of the improvements made in the administration of the Gwalior State. He says that sanitary measures are strictly attended to and justice placed within easy reach of the people. The people of Gwalior it is said now enjoy a sense of security, which they did not enjoy before.

YESTERDAY'S CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains a list of scholarships awarded to the students of Colleges and High Schools in Bengal in accordance with the results of the First Arts Examination. The following is a summary of it :

	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.
Presidency College ...	6 ...	10
Patna College ...	1 ...	6
Doveton College ...	2 ...	0
Hooghly ,, ...	1 ...	6
Dacca ,, ...	0 ...	6
St. Xavier's College ...	0 ...	1
General Assembly's Institution ...	0 ...	1
Metropolitan Institution ...	0 ...	1
Kishnaghur College ...	0 ...	1
Bhowanipore London Missionary Institution ...	0 ...	2
Midnapore High School ...	0 ...	2
Bauleah ,, ...	0 ...	2
Cuttack ,, ...	0 ...	1
	10	39

IT IS STATED that the sugar crop of Mauritius for 1876-77 will be 140,000 tons.

THE MONTHLY COURIER of Port Louis bears a favorable testimony to Sir Arthur Phayre's administration of Mauritius. Our contemporary says: "It is our duty to state upon facts, that Sir Arthur Phayre has mastered the position altogether, and that the easiness with which he administers justice to the poor and the rich alike has gained for him the affection, sympathy and respect of the whole community." So ex-Indian administrators are doing well as Colonial Governors.

THE PAPER currency of America, apart from the fractional currency, amounts now to upwards of 700 millions dollars (140 millions sterling); the coin in the Treasury is about 62 million dollars (12 millions sterling), so that the Government would have to buy all the silver production of the States for many years to gain a sufficient amount of coin to bring the 700 millions to circulate on a par with specie.

THE JUVENILE population of N. W. Provinces on the 31st March, 1874, was 80,235 boys, 32.759 girls, 28·90 percentage of girls. The same population on the 31st March, 1875, was 88,851 boys, 39.737, girls, 30 91 percentage of girls, showing a steady "natural increase" of 2 per cent per annum in the female element of child population. So the measures for the suppression of infanticide are bearing fruit.

FRIDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S Paris correspondent writes that Queen Victoria, in the name of her youngest grand-daughter, has implored the Czar to throw himself on the side of peace. She proposes to call the infant Irene Victoria, or Victoria Irene, which means Peace Victorious.

FROM THE BEGINNING of last year to the 11th November the gross receipts on all Guaranteed and State Railways have exceeded the receipts for the same period of the previous year by over ninety-four lakhs and a half. This is gratifying.

THE BERLIN correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Russian exploring expedition to Mongolia, under the direction of M. de Patuine, has been stopped by the Chinese at Tulta.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA was consecrated at St. Paul's. The Chancellor in his consecration speech paid just tributes to the memories of Bishops Cotton and Milman. Of Bishop Cotton he said: "He possessed one of those rare natures which could embrace all that is good in the latitudinarian tendencies of the age—its aversion to religious exclusiveness, its large philanthropy—whilst yet he was unaffectedly pious and firm in his hold on revealed truth." Of Bishop Milman the Chancellor remarked: "He left religion wherever he passed deeper, more spiritual by far than he found it. This was a work to be done almost man by man; and Bishop Milman poured into it his very life."

THE COUNCIL of University College, London, have awarded the Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence to a lady who has already taken the first place in all the classes that women are permitted to attend at this institution, and who is now making her way in such active business at the law as is allowed to persons who are not called to the Bar. But the Benchers of the Inns have not yet sanctioned the "call" of women to the bar.

SIR MORDAUNT WELLS has written a second letter to the *Times* on Indian Society; in this letter he takes a very kindly notice of the Eurasians.

SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

PRINCE BISMARK is nothing if not original. It is said that he has passed a rule that no official of the Foreign Office shall marry a foreigner. The Prince reasons thus—a husband is sure to tell his wife and the wife to tell some one of her country. So woman is not to be trusted.

HOW IS IT that the medicos do not like to enter the British Medical service? Mr. Hardy's late demand for candidates to compete for 57 appointments was responded to by 33 individuals, the majority of whom, no matter how inferior in quality, moral, social or professional, were welcomed with open arms by the War Office. Would Indian students be acceptable?

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* has a fair album portrait of the Empress of India, and a good cartoon of the Delhi Show.

THE STATESMAN justly protests against the bestowal of the Star of India upon Mr. Arnold. Our contemporary says: "It is true that Mr. Arnold is an accomplished man, and was many years ago in the Education Department, Bombay, but we repeat that it is open prostitution of the Order for the Ministry to confer it in this way, as a reward for newspaper support. It is an impudent scandal." Mr. Arnold is *Jupiter Junior*. He is the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* of London.

IN COMMEMORATION of the assumption of the imperial title by the Queen the *Times* suggests the publication of an authorized Indian "Book of dignities." The writer says, "it should include a nominal list of every one in India, or connected with India, bearing any title of honour, or filling any office of dignity, down to Justice of the Peace and Fellows of the University." He proposes that the members of the Legislative Councils should be allowed to retain the title of "Hon'ble" for life. He remarks: "Such a concession would be most popular with the rapidly-increasing, wealthy, and intelligent Native middle and professional classes of the old "Presidency Towns" who are among the most loyal of our Indian subjects."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

Constantinople, 2nd, January—Situation become graver since yesterday. The Porte has submitted individually to envoys counter proposals; envoys met and Ignatieff announced that Russia decided to maintain original programme. Conference met afterwards and Salisbury announced resolution to Turkish delegates, who declined to discuss question of mixed international commission protected by local gendrammes or extention of Servian Frontier. Envoys asked if refusal of Turkey to submit was obsolute. Turkish delegates promised to refer again to Porte. Answer finally promised on Thursday.

Constantinople, 3rd January.—After sitting of Conference on Monday, Lord Salisbury paid visit to Midhat Pasha, with whom His Lordship had a lengthy interview, and insisted that it was for the interest of Turkey to accept the proposals for reforms made by the Powers. Midhat replied that Turkey was willing to yield certain points only, but rejects anything contrary to the dignity and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. So the political situation is becoming grave in Europe.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for Nov. 1876. 2. Dutta's Homœopathic Series in Bengali, Nos. 1 to 6, 1876. 3. Aitihasik-Rahasya or Historical Sketches, part II. By Ramdas Sen. 4. Vedarthayatna on an attempt to interpret the Vedas. Vol. II. Part VI 5. Biswabis Chikitsa or the Treatment of Universal Poisons in Bengalli. By Hurrimohun Sen Gupta. 6. Gyan Probha or Literary and Scientific Readings in Bengali. By Umbica Churn Goopta. 7. Susila Sruputi—A drama in Bengali. By Shamlal Bysakh. 8. Report on the Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces for 1875-76. 9. Extracts from the Administration Report on Dhar for 1874-75. 10 The Anglo-Indian Commercial Advertiser for Nov. 1876.

THIS EVENING the *elite* of Calcutta were entertained at the house of Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur with *tableux vivants*, representing the different nationalities owning allegiance to the Empress of India.

IT IS STATED that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden has appointed Lieutenant Okeden of the Rifles, as his Aide-de-Camp and Captain Boileau, of the Burma Commission, his Private Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1877.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

THE greatest event in the historyof British in connection with the East was enacted on New Year's Day with a solemnity and pomp, unsurpassed by any pageant exhibited by any European power in the world in times past or present. It was nothing less than the formal proclamation of the finality of the Indian Empire as an appanage of the British Crown, it the future could be governed by the past or the present. Founded by a company of merchant princes this grand empire, which was originally built on a few trading factories, has gone on increasing in length and breadth till it has embraced almost the whole Indian continent. It is true that there are still a few Native Princes left, who are independent within their own territories, but their dependance on

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the British Government is too marked and too palpable to make them hesitate for a moment to render allegiance to the Paramount Power. The coronation of Queen Victoria as the Empress of India, for the proclamation ceremony was nothing less, was the outward symbol and expression of the mighty power, which England has planted in the East—a power not simply political but eminently intellectual and moral. Rome in her proudest days could not boast of such an empire as England now owns in Asia. Three hundred millions of human beings, as the Viceroy said at the Delhi Assemblage, directly or indirectly acknowledge her sway. The history of the progress of British power in the East is not simply a history of battles fought or cities sacked. If it were merely a military conquest, it is doubtful whether all the resources of England, situated as it then was, would have succeeded to wrest India from her reigning chiefs, if these had united against her as against a common enemy. But it was more with the will and co-operation of the people than against their own wishes that they were placed under British sway. This was eminently the case in Bengal, where the leaders of the nation, sick of the barbarities of Serajood-dowla, invited Clive to undertake the government of the country in the same way as the people of England invited William, Prince of Orange, in 1688. The wave, having once set in, rolled on, and as it rolled on it gathered fresh strength. But it was the wave of native assistance, native co-operation, and native friendship, combined with the force of the English mind and English character, which secured the Indian empire for England. There are passages in the history of the rise and progress of British power in India, which do no credit to the Christian character of the English nation, but empires are founded more or less on force and fraud. Once taken, the territories which came under English sway were, however, brought so rapidly and effectually under the beneficent influence of English law, English institutions, and English justice, that the change where it was violent speedily reconciled the people to their new masters. If the English empire in India is great, strong, and stable, its greatness, strength and stability are not due to brute force or to British bayonets, but to the innate sense of justice and magnanimity, which characterize the English nation. There have certainly been lapses from the path of rectitude in the British administration of India for a century and a quarter, but on the whole it has been just and beneficent. Long live the Empress of India!

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

WE leave it to our special correspondent to describe the magnificent and memorable scene, which was enacted at Delhi on New Year's Day. We give below the address of His Excellency the Viceroy :

On the first day of November, in the year 1858, a proclamation was issued by the Queen of England conveying to the Princes and people of India those assurances of Her Majesty's good-will, which, from that day to this, they have cherished as their most precious political possession.

The promises then made by a Sovereign, whose word has never been broken, need no confirmation from my lips. Eighteen years of progressive prosperity confirm them ; and this great assemblage is the conspicuous evidence of their fulfilment. Undisturbded in the enjoyment of their hereditary honours, protected in the prosecution of their lawful interests, both the Princes and the people of this Empire have found a full security for the future in the generosity and justice of the past.

We are now assembled to proclaim the assumption by the Queen of the Title of Empress of India ; and, it is my duty as Her Representative in the country, to explain the gracious intentions of Her Majesty, in adding that title to the style and dignity of Her ancestral Crown.

Of all Her Majesty's possessions throughout the world,—possessions comprising a seventh part of the earth's surface, and three hundred millions of its inhabitants,—there is not one that She regards with deeper interest than this great and ancient Empire.

At all times, and in all places, the British Crown has had able and zealous servants, but none more illustrious than those whose wisdom and heroism have won and kept for it the dominion of India. This achievement, in which all Her Majesty's subjects, European and Native, have worthily co-operated, has also been aided by the loyalty of Her Majesty's great allies and feudatories ; whose soldiers have shared with Her Armies the toils and victories of war ; whose sagacious fidelity has assisted Her government in preserving and diffusing the blessings of peace ; and whose presence here to-day at the solemn inauguration of Her Imperial Title attests their confidence in the beneficence of Her power and their interest in the unity of Her Empire.

This Empire, acquired by Her Ancestors, and consolidated by Herself, the Queen regards as a glorious inheritance to be maintained transmitted intact to Her descendants ; and She recognises in the possession of it the most solemn obligations to use Her great power for the welfare of all its people, with scrupulous regard for the rights of Her feudatory Princes. For this reason, it is Her Majesty's Royal pleasure to add to the titles of Her Crown, one which shall be henceforth to all the Princes and peoples of India the permanent symbol of its union with their interests, and its claim upon their loyal allegiance.

The successive dynasties whose rule in India the power of the British Crown has been called by Providence to replace and improve, were not unproductive of good and great Sovereigns ; but the policy of their successors failed to secure the internal peace of their dominions. Strife became chronic and anarchy constantly recurrent. The weak were the prey of the strong, and the strong, the victims of their own passion. Thus, sapped by incessant bloodshed and shaken by intestine broils, the great House of Tamerlane crumbled to decay ; and it fell at last because it has ceased to be conducive to the progress of the East.

Now, under laws which impartially protect all races and all creeds, every subject of Her Majesty may peacefully enjoy his own. The toleration of the Government permits each member of the community to follow without molestation the rules and rites of his religion. The strong hand of Imperial Power is put forth, not to crush but to protect, and guide ; and the results of British Rule are everywhere around us in the rapid advance of the whole country and the increasing prosperity of all its provinces.

British Administrators and Faithful officers of the Crown,—It is to your continued labours that these beneficent results are chiefly due : and it is to you, in the first instance, that I have now, in the name of Her Majesty, to express the gratitude and confidence of your Sovereign. Not less steadfastly than all your honoured predecessors, you have toiled for the good of this Great Empire with a persevering energy, public virtue, and self-devotion, unsurpassed in history.

The doors of fame are not open to all ; but the opportunity of doing good is denied to none who seek it. Rapid promotion it is not often in the power of any Government to provide for its servants. But I feel assured that, in the service of the British Crown, public duty and personal devotion will ever have higer incentives than the expectation of public honours or personal emoluments. Much of the most important and valuable work of Indian administration has always been, and always must be, done, not by persons, in prominent positions, but by those district officers on whose patient intelligence and courage the efficient operation of its whole system is essentially dependent.

I cannot give expression too emphatic to Her Majesty's grateful recognition of the admirable manner in which her servants both Civil and Military, have performed, and are performing, throughout India tasks as delicate and difficult as any which the Crown can confide to its most trusted subjects. Members of the Civil and Military Services,—placed at an early age in positions of immense responsibility, submitting with cheerful devotion to a severely exacting discipline, personally exercising the most important administrative functions among populations whose language, creed, and customs, differ from your own,—may you ever be sustained in the firm yet gentle discharge of your arduous duties by the consciousness that, whilst you thus uphold the high character of your race, and carry out the benign precepts of your religion, you are also conferring on all other creeds and races in this country the inestimable benefits of good government.

But it is not only to the official servants of the Crown that India is indebted for the wise application of the principles of Western civilization to the steady development of her vast resources : and I should ill represent the feelings of my August Mistress if on this occasion I failed to assure Her non-official European subjects in India of the cordial satisfaction with which Her Majesty recognizes and appreciates not only their loyalty to Her Throne and Person, but also the benefits which Her Indian Empire derives from their industry, their enterprise, their social energy, and civic virtue.

Wishing to increase Her opportunities of distinguishing the public services, or private worth of Her subjects throughout this important portion of Her Dominions, Her Majesty has been pleased not only to sanction a certain enlargement of the Most exalted Order of the Star of India, and of the Order of British India, but also to institute for this purpose an entirely new Order which will be called the Order of the Indian Empire.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of India, British and Native,—The Queen recalls with pride your heroic achievements on every occasion, when, fighting side by side, you have upheld the honour of Her arms. Confident that all future occasions will find you no less efficiently united in the faithful performance of that high duty, it is to you that Her Majesty entrusts the great charge of maintaining the peace and protecting the prosperity of Her Indian Dominions.

Volunteer Soldiers,—Your loyal and successful endeavours to render yourselves capable of acting, if necessary, with the Regular Forces, claim cordial recognition on this occasion.

Princes and Chiefs of this Empire,—which finds in your loyalty a pledge of strength, in your prosperity a source of splendour, Her Majesty thanks you for your readiness, on which She reckons, if its interests be attacked or menaced to assist Her Government in the defence of them. In the Queen's name I cordially welcome you to Delhi ; recognizing in your presence, on this great occasion, conspicuous evidence of those sentiments of attachment to the Crown of England which received from you such emphatic expression during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to this country. Her Majesty regards Her interests as identified with yours ; and it is with the wish to confirm the confidence and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now so happily, uniting the British Crown and its feudatories and allies that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to assume the Imperial Title we proclaim to-day.

Native subjects of the Empress of India,—The present conditions and permanent interests of this Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English Officers trained in the principles of that policy whose assertion is necessary to preserve the continuity of Imperial rule. It is to the wise initiative of these Statesmen that India chiefly owes that steady progress in civilization which is a condition of her political importance and the secret of her growing strength ; and it is they who must long continue to form the most important practical channel through which the arts, the sciences, and the culture, of the West (which have given to Europe its present pre-eminence in peace and war), may freely flow towards the East for the common benefit of all its children.

But you, the natives of India whatever your race and whatever your creed, have a recognized claim to share largely with your English fellow-subjects, according to your capacity for the task in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded in the highest justice. It has been repeatedly affirmed by the greatest British and Indian Statesmen and by the Legislation of the Imperial Parliament. It is recognized by the Government of India as binding on its honour and consonant with all the aims of its policy. The Government of India, therefore, notices with satisfaction the marked improvement during recent years in the character of Native Public Service especially in its higher grades.

The administration of this great Empire demands, from many of those to whom a share in it is entrusted, attributes not exclusively intellectual, qualifications to which moral and social superiority are essential. More especially, therefore, does it rest with these who by birth, rank, and hereditary influence, are your natural leaders, to fit themselves, and their children for the honourable duty which is open to them, by accepting the only education that can enable them to comprehend and practise the principles steadily maintained by the Government of the Queen, their Empress.

You must all adopt as your own that highest standard of public virtue which comprises loyalty, incorruptibility, impartiality, truth, and courage. The Government of Her Majesty will then cordially welcome your co-operation in the work of administration. For in every quarter of the globe over which its dominion is established, that Government trusts less to the strength of armies than to the willing allegience of a contented and united people, who rally round the throne because they recognise therein the stable condition of their permanent welfare.

It is on the gradual and enlightened participation of Her Indian subjects in the undisturbed exercise of this mild and just authority, and not upon the conquest of weaker States, or the annexation of neighbouring Territories, that Her Majesty relies for the development of Her Indian Empire. Her interests and duties, are not confined to Her own dominions. She sincerely desires to maintain the most frank and friendly relations with the Rulers of those Territories which, adjoining the Frontiers of this Empire, have so long owed their independence to the sheltering shadow of its Power. But, should the repose of that Power be at any time threatened from without, the Empress of India will know how to defend Her great inheritance. No foreign enemy can now attack the British Empire in India without thereby assailing the whole civilization of the East ; and the unlimited resources of Her dominions, the courageous fidelity of Her allies and feudatories, and the loyal affection of Her subjects, have provided Her Majesty with ample power to repel and punish every assailant.

The presence, on this occasion, of the Representatives of Sovereigns who, from the remotest parts of the East, have addressed to the Queen their congratulations on the event we celebrate to-day, significantly attests the pacific policy of the Government of India, and the cordiality of its relations with all neighbouring States. To His Highness the Khan of Khelat, and to those Ambassadors who have travelled so far to represent on British Territory the Asiatic Allies of the Empress of India, as also to our honoured guest His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa and to the Foreign Consular Body, I desire to offer, on behalf of Her Majesty's Indian Government, welcome to this Imperial Assemblage.

Princes and People of India,—It is now my pleasing duty to communicate to you the gracious message which The Queen, your Empress, has to-day addressed to you in Her own Royal and Imperial name. These are the words of the telegraphic massage which I have this morning received from Her Majesty :—

" We, VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Queen, Empress of India, send through our Viceroy to all our Officers, Civil and Military, and to all Princes, Chiefs and peoples now at Delhi assembled, our Royal and Imperial Greeting, and assure them of the deep interest and earnest affection with which we regard the people of our Indian Empire. We have witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the reception which they have accorded to our beloved Son, and have been touched by the evidence of their loyalty and attachment to Our House and throne. We trust that the present occasion may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection ourselves and our subjects ; that from the highest to the humblest all may feel that under our rule the great principles of liberty, equity, and justice, are secured to them, and that to promote their happiness to add to their prosperity and advance their welfare, are the ever present, aims and objects of Our Empire."

You will, I am confident, appreciate these gracious words.

GOD SAVE VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The address has all the graces and finished touches of the distinguished literary scholar from whom it proceeded. But in the absence of a Proclamation from the Empress it falls flat. The Imperial Message, though breathing a most generous and kindly feeling, does not fulfil the expectations of Her Majesty's subjects. These had looked forward to an enunciation of the principles, which would guide the new imperial sway. It is true that nothing new could be added to the behests which She had issued in Her Proclamation of 1858. But a repetition of those behests would not have been inappropriate. Does the Empire mean merely a formal recognition of the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown ? No, we believe it means something more—something more substantial, more impressive, more abiding. The Royal Proclamation of 1858 inaugurated a new era, but has the Indian administration fulfilled the high expectations which were raised by it ? Can it be said that Her Majesty's ministers in England and Her servants in India have faithfully carried out

Her Royal will and pleasure? Can it be said that the Act for the better Government of India has really given it better Government than what it had enjoyed under the paternal rule of the Merchant Princes of Leadenhall Street? It would have been more agreeable and consolatory to Her Majesty's allies and subjects if She in her sovereign person had declared that what had not been done under the Royal rule would be accomplished under the imperial *regime*. The Princes and peoples of India cherish the Royal Proclamation of 1858 as their political and social charter; how much more would they have valued a new charter from the Empress of India! The Viceroy's words are certainly well chosen and well weighed, but it could not be denied that he spoke as a delegate, and in an oriental country or for the matter of that even in Europe, the words of a deputy, however exalted his position, cannot carry that commanding influence, which a sovereign, personally addressing his subjects in an imperial *ukase*, usually carries. Here there has been a deficiency in the imagination of the Premier and the Viceroy, to whose combined intellects we believe the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi owed its birth, which we cannot but regret. That a deputy cannot speak with that self-assurance, self-confidence or self-abnegation which the principal naturally possesses or makes is evident from the tone and character of the Viceroy's address. Lord Lytton's words, however glowing in a literary point of view, contract the meaning and import of the Proclamation of 1858. We could not read them without feeling that they were half-hearted. His Lordship did not even lay sufficient stress upon the loyal devotion of the people of India to the British Crown, to which, as we have taken the liberty to point out above, England owes more than to any thing else her dominion in the East—he made only passing allusions to it. As for the political advancement of the people, His Lordship, while admitting their natural claims to employment in the service of their country and sovereign, and to a greater share in its administration, considerately modifies, if he does not withdraw, the gracious assurances and promises made by the Queen in her Proclamation of 1858. If we understand the Viceroy's address aright, it means that the Englishman must continue to fill the lucrative and honorable posts, and that the native, if he acquires the necessary qualifications, will be promoted as circumstances admit. His Lordship is pleased to notice the improvement in the standard of ability and character of the Native Public service, but he has not condescended to say that this improvement shall be rewarded. Not a word was said whether under the imperial *regime* a greater scope would be given to the people in the councils of the Empire. A Council of the Empress has been created, but its functions are not declared, while Her Majesty's subjects have been excluded from it. We hope we will not be misunderstood. Lord Lytton certainly spoke as became his position; he could not utter words which might tend to commit Her Majesty in a manner, which might be embarrassing hereafter he could not make promises which it might be inconvenient to fulfil; he was therefore cautious, constrained, and necessarily conflicting. A statesman of his frank, generous and confiding nature could not, we feel persuaded, be satisfied with his own performance.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF INDIA.

IN a recent issue we advocated the establishment of a Privy Council for India. A Council of this description has been formed as a memorial institution of the Empire. Its functions are not definitely set forth; we give below the notification with the names of the Counsellors:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India, being desirous of seeking from time to time in matters of importance, the counsel and advice of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and of thus associating them with the Paramount Power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire, has authorized me, through Her Principal Secretary of State for India, to confer, and I do hereby confer, in Her name, and on Her behalf, upon the undermentioned Chiefs and High Officers of Government the most honourable title of "Counsellor of the Empress":—

Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Sir A. J., K. C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex officio*).

Bayley, the Hon'ble E. C., C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).

Bundi, His Highness Ram Singh, Maharao Raja of

Buckingham and Chandos, His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, G. C. S. I., Duke of—Governor of Madras (*ex-officio*)

Cashmere His Highness Ranbir Singh, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Jammoo and

Clarke, the Hon'ble Colonel Sir A., K. C. M. G., C. B., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).

Couper, the Hon'ble Sir George, Bart., C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (*ex-officio*).

Davies, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Henry, K. C. S. I., Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab (*exefficio*).

Gwalior, His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of

Haines, His Excellency General Sir F. P., K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India (*ex-officio*).

Hobhouse, the Hon'ble A., Q. C., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).

Indore, his High Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of

Jaipur, His Highness Ram Singh, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of

Jhind, His Highness Raghbir Singh G. C. S. I., Raja of

Norman, the Hon'ble Major General Sir H. W., K. C. B., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).

Rampur, His Highness Kalab Ali Khan, G. C. S. I., Nawab of

Strachey, the Hon'ble Sir J., K. C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General (*ex-officio*).

Temple, the Hon'ble Sir R., Bart., K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (*ex-officio*).

Travancore, His Highness of Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of

Wodehouse, His Excellency Sir P. E., G. C. S. I., K. C. B., Governor of Bombay *ex-officio*).

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

From the names given it would seem that the Council would be merely ornamental. This was not exactly the sort of institution, which we had in our mind when we advocated it. Simultaneously with the above notification the following announcement is republished from the *London Gazette*:

1st January 1877.—"The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to Her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to approve the honorary rank of General in the Army being conferred on His Highness Jeeji Rao Sindia, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Gwalior, and His Highness Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere."

We do not know with what feeling the native Princes thus honored have received their new position. It might fairly be questioned whether that position would be consistent with their status as treaty allies. They are now practically made British subjects amenable to British laws civil and military. As Counsellors of the Empress, they must take the oaths of office and swear allegiance to Her Majesty as subjects. As Generals they must be subject to articles of war. In fact they receive their appointment from the War Office just as an ensign does. Is there a single instance of a treaty ally being treated with such "distinctions"? These notifications to our mind practically convert the native chiefs and princes into feudal barons. This is our reading, but we may be mistaken, and would be glad to be corrected. If, however, we are right, is it, may we ask with all deference, consistent with the treaty rights of these princes to convert them into British subjects? The Imperial Regime, we feel confident, will as scrupulously respect the treaties as the Royal Rule did. But the new position of the Native Princes, we repeat, does seem to be anomalous. It completes what Lord Northbrook had commenced. When His Lordship associated certain Native Princes with the Commission for the trial of the Gaekwar of Baroda, it was regarded as a new manifestation of the Paramount Power of England in India. The insignia of the Imperial title have completed the phenomenon. No wonder, as we read, that the most sensitive of the Native Princes, we allude to the Maharaja Scindia, looked surly throughout the Assemblage ceremonies. Neither the increase to his salute, nor the distinction of Counsellor of the Empress, nor the rank of a British General nor the addition to his title has apparently satisfied him. His Highness probably remembers that he had staked his throne for the sake of the British Government in the memorable trial of '57, and that the Fort of Gwalior, which the British took from the rebels in restoring His Highness to his State, has not yet been restored to him—that he is a stranger in the citadel of his own capital.

THE HONORS.

ON such an auspicious occasion as the assumption of the imperial title by the Queen it was expected that honors would be liberally distributed, and Lord Lytton, we may say, has given them with both hands. We subjoin a list of the honors conferred in the name of Her Majesty on the Princes and distinguished subjects of Her Majesty:

Salutes

Subject to the approval of Her Majestys' Government, the following revised Table of *salutes* to Native Princes and Chiefs is published for general information.

Salutes of 21 *guns.*

Baroda. The Gaekwar of
Hyderabad. The Nizam of
Mysore. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 *guns.*

Bhopal. The Begum (or Nawab) of
Gwalior. The Maharaja Sindia of
Indore. The Maharaja Holkar of
Jammu and Kashmere. The Maharaja of
Khelat. The Khan of
Kolhapur. The Raja of
Meywar (Udaipur). The Maharana of
Travancor. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Bhawulpur. The Nawab of
Bhurtpore. The Maharaja of
Bikanir. The Maharaja of
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of
Cochin. The Raja of
Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Karauli. The Maharaja of
Kotah. The Maharao of
Kutch. The Rao of
Marwar (Jodhpur). The Maharaja of
Pattiala. The Maharaja of
Rewah. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Alwar. The Maharao Raja of
Dewas. Senior Raja of
" Junior Raja of
Dhar. The Maharaja of
Dholpur. The Rana of
Dungarpur. The Maharawul of
Duttia. The Maharaja of
Edur. The Maharaja of
Jessalmir. The Maharawul of
Jhallawar. The Maharaj Rana of
Khairpur. Mir Ali Murad Khan of
Kishengarh. The Maharaja of
Partabgarh. The Raja of
Sirohi. The Rao of
Sikkim. The Maharaja of
Urcha (Tehri). The Maharaja of

Salutes of 13 *guns*

Benares. The Maharaja of
Jaurah. The Nawab of
Kuch Behar. The Raja of
Rampur. The Nawab of
Ratlam. The Raja of
Tipperah. The Raja of

Salutes of 11 *guns.*

Ajeygarh. The Maharaja of
Banswara. The Maharawul of
Baoni. The Nawab of
Bhaunagar. The Thakur of
Bijawar. The Maharaja of
Cambay. The Nawab of
Chirkari. The Maharaja of
Chamba. The Raja of
Chatterpur. The Raja of
Dhrangdra. The Rajah of
Faridkot. The Raja of
Jhabua. The Raja of
Jhind. The Raja of
Junagarh. The Nawab of
Kahlur (Bilaspur.) The Raja of
Kapurthalla. The Raja of
Mandi. The Raja of
Nabha. The Raja of
Nauanagar. The Jam of
Narsingarh. The Raja of
Pahlanpur. The Dewan of
Porbandar. The Rana of
Panna. The Maharaja of
Radhanpur. The Nawab of
Rajgarh. The Newab of
Rajpipla. The Raja of
Sitamau. The Raja of
Sillana. The Raja of
Sirmur (Nahan). The Raja of
Suket. The Raja of
Sumpthar. The Maharaja of
Tonk. The Nawab of

Salutes of 9 *guns.*

Alirajpur. The Rana of
Balasinor. The Babee of
Baria. The Raja of
Barwani. The Rana of
Chota Udaipur. The Raja of
Fudhli. The Sultan of
Lahej. The Sultan of
Lunawara. The Rana of
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of
Nagode. The Raja of
Sawant Wari. The Sir Desai of
Sonth. The Raja of

TABLE OF PERSONAL AND LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 *guns.*

Dhuleep Singh. His Highness Maharajah, G. C. S. I.
Gwalior. His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindia Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of
Indore. His Highness Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of
Jaipur. His Highness Sewae Ram Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of
Jammu and Cashmere. His Highness Ranbir Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of
Travancore His Highness Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Udaipore (Meywar). His Highness Sajjan Singh, Maharana of

Salute of 19 *guns.*

Bengal. His Highness Nawab Mansur Ali Khan, Nawab Nazim of
Jodhpore. His Highness Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Nepal. Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur, G. C. B & G. C. S. I., Prime Minister of
Rawah. His Highness Raghuraj Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Bhopal. His Highness Nawab Aijah Amir-ul-Mulk, Consort of Her Highness the Begum of
Hyderabad. Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Minister of
Hyderabad Nawab Amir-i-Kabir, Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur, Minister of
Kishengarh. His Highness Pirthi Sing Bahadur, Maharaja of
Tonk. His Highness Mahammad Ibrahim Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Urcha (Tehir). His Highness Mohindar Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Arcot. His Highness Prince Azim Jah Zahir-ud-daulah Bahadur of
Bhaunagar. His Highness Takht Singji, Thakur of
Bhopal. Her Highness the Qudsia Begum of
Dungdra. His Highness Man Singji Raj Sahib of
Junagarh. His Highness Mohabbat Khan. K. C. S. I., Nawab of
Nauanagar. His Highness Shri Wibhaji, Jam of
Rampur. His Highness Mahammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Nawab of

Salutes of 13 *guns.*

Burdwan. His Highness Maharaj Adhiraj, Mehtab chand Bahadoor of
Jhind. His Highness Raghbir Singh Bahadur G. C. S. I., Raja of
Nabha. His Highness Hira Singh Bahadur, Raja of
Panna. His Highness Sir Rudr Partap Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharaja. of
Tanjor. Her Highness Princess Vijaya Mehemi Mukta Bayi Amoneni Raja Sahib of.
Vizianagram. His Highness Maharaja Mirza Vizisram Gajapatty Raj Manin Sultan Bahadur K. C. S. I. of

Salute of 12 *guns.*

Maucila. Omar bin Sallah bin Muhammad, Nukeeb of
Shahar. Awadh bin Omar Alkayati. Jemadar of

Salutes of 11 *guns.*

Maler Kotla. Mahammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of
Morvi. Waghji, Thakur Sahib of
Tehri. His Highness Partab Sha. Raja of

Salute of 9 *guns.*

Bansda. Shri Narsindeoji Ramdeoji, Maharawal of

Bironda. Ragbir Dyal, Raja of
Bulrampur. Maharaja Sir Dig Bijai Singh of
Dharmpur. Shri Gulab Singji Amar Singji, Maharawal of
Dhrol. Jai Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Gondal. Bhagwat Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Janjira. Sidi Abrahim Khan, Nawab of
Kharond. Udit Pertab Deo, Raja of
Kilchipur. Amar Sing Bahadur, Rao of
Limri. Jaswant Jingji, Thakur Sahib of
Myhere. Raghbir Singh, Raja of
Palitana. Sur Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Rajkot. Banoji, Thakur Sahib of
Socotra. The Sultan of
Suchin. Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahammad Yacub Khan, Nawab of
Wadwan. Dajiraj, Thakur Sahib of
Wankanir. Bane Singji, Raj Sahib of

Star of India.

To be Extra Knight Grand Commander.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex.

To be Knights Grand Commanders

His Highness Ram Singh, Maharao Raja of Bundi.
His Highness Jaswant Singh, Maharaja of Bhartpore.
His Highness Ishri Prasad Narain Singh, Maharajah of Benares.
His Highness Azim Jah Zahir-ood-dowlah Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

To be Knights Commanders.

His Highness Shivaji Chatrapati, Raja of Kolapore.
James Fitzjames Stephen, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsellors, late Member of Council of the Governor General of India.
His Highness Raja Anand Rao Puar of Dhar.
Arthur Hobhouse, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsellors, Second Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor General of India.
His Highness Man Singjee, Raj Saheb of Drangdra.
Edward Clive Bayley, Esquire, C. S. I., Bengal Civil Service, Third Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor General of India.
His Highness the Jam Shrivibhajee of Nauanagar.
Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Baronet, C. B., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
Rear Admiral Reginald John Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

To be Companions.

Saiad Futeh Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Bunganapilly.
John Henry Morris, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Jowala Sahai, Dewan of Cashmere.
Whitley Stokes, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.
Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlick Member of Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
George Thornhill, Esquire, Madras Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.
B. Krishnaiengar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Augustus Rivers Thompson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service Acting Chief Commissioner, British Burma.
Azam Gouri Sanker Udesanker, Joint Administrator of Bhauanagar.
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department.
Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.
Alexander Maclaurin Monteath, Esqnir, Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of Post Office.
Bukshee Khonan Singh, Commandant of the Forces of, His Highness Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
Theodore Cracroft Hope, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service Acting Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department.
Huzrut Nur Khan, Minister of Jaurah.
Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Govind Das Seth of Muttra.
Major Thomas Candy, Bombay Invalid Establishment.
Dosabhai Framjee, Second Police Magistrate, Bombay.
Major Robert Grove Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Leopold John Herbart Gray, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esquire, M.D. Edinburgh, late Bombay Medical Service.
George Welsh Kellner, Equire, Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta.
Edwin Arnold, Esquire, late Principal, Poona College Bombay.

Maharajas.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction :—
Anand Rao Puar, Raja of Dhar.
Chattar Singh, Raja Bahadur of Sampthar.
Dhanurjoy Narain Bhanj Deo, Raja of Killah Keonjhar, Orissa.
Debya Singh Deb, Raja of Puri, Orissa.
Jagadendro Nath Roy (senior branch of the Nattore family).
Raja Jotendro Mohan Tagore.
Kishen Chandar of Moharbanj, Orissa.
Mohipat Singh of Patna.
The Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta.
Raj Krishna Singh, Raja of Susang, Mymensingh.
Raja Romanath Tagore of Calcutta.

Maharanis.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Ladies the title of "Maharani" as a personal distinction :—
Rani Hara Sundari Debya of Searsol, Burdwan.
Rani Hingan Kumari of Paindara, Manbhum.
Rani Surat Sundari Debya of Rajshahye.

Raja Bahadurs.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—
Raghbir Doyal Singh, Raja of Bironda.
Khallack Singh, Raja of Sarila.
Raja Bessesshar Malia of Searsol, Burdwan.
Raja Harballab Singh of Behar.
Rajah Harnath Chaudhri of Dubalhatti, Rajshahye.
Raja Mangal Singh of Bhinai, Ajmere.
Raja Ram Ranjan Chakarbatty of Beerbhum.
Udit Pratap Deo, Raja of Kharond.

Rajas.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction :—
Babu Ajita Singh of Teraul, Partabgargh,
Baba Balwant Rao of Jabalpur.
Raja Balwant Sing of Gungwanna.
Damara Kumara Venkattappa Nayudu, Zemindar of Kalahasti, North Arcot District.
Raja Deba Sing of Rajghar.
Digambar Mitter, C.S.I., Calcutta,
Rao Gangadhara Rama Rao, Zemindar of Pittapur, Godavery district.
Rao Chattar Singh, Jagirdar of Kannyadhana.
Harish Chandar Chandhri, of Mymensingh.
Kamal Krishna, of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta.
Khetter Mohan Singh of Dinagepur.
Kunwar Har Narryan Singh, of Hattrass, Aligarh District
Lachman Singh Deputy Collector, Bullandshahar.
Sir T. Madhava Rao, K. C. S. I., Minister of Baroda.
Thakur Madho Singh of Sawar, Ajmere.
Raja Partap Singh of Pisangan, Ajmere.
Ram Naryan Singh of Khaira, Monghyr.
Shama Nand Dey of Balasore.
Sham Sankar Rae of Teota.
Sirdar Surat Sigh Majithia, C. S, I.
Rao Saheb Trimbakji Nana Ahir Rao of Nagpur.
Kando Kisor Bhupattee, Zemindar of Sukinda, Orissa.
Paddolab Rao, Zemindar of Aul, Orissa.

Rai Bahadurs.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—
Arcot Narayan Swami Mudeliar of Bangalore.
Babu Annoda Prasad Rai of Murshedabad.
Babu Boidyonath Pandit, Zemindar of Kila Darpan, Cuttack
Lala Badri Das, Mukim to His Excellency the Viceroy.
Chahadi Subia, Assistant Commissioner, Coorg.
Das Mal, late Tahsildar, Hushiarpur.
Babu Durga Pershad Singh, Zemindar of Madhobans, in Champaran.
Babu Golak Chandra Chaudhri of Chittagong.
Babu Gopal Mohun Sircar, Treasurer, Government House.
Harichand Yaduji, Head Clerk, Presidency Pay Office, Bombay.
Yella Mallappah Chetty, Bangalore.
Rai Kalian Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
The Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
Kanhya Lal, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
Lachman Rao, Aide-de-Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Thakur Mangal Singh, Member of Regency Council, Alwar.
Bakhshi Narsappa, Aide-de-Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Babu Narayan Chandar Chaudhri, Zamindar of Choraman in Dinagepur, Rajshahye.
Babu Nimai Charan Bose, Zamindar of Kothar in Balasor.
Ram Ratan Seth, Banker, Mian Mir.
Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble Babu Ram Sankar Sen, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
Babu Chaudhri Rudar Parsad, Zamindar of Nanpur, Sitamurhi.
Pandit Rup Narain, Member of Regency Council, Alwar.
Babu Radha Ballab Singh Deo, Zamindar of Bancura.
Rai Saheb Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
Babu Surjya Kant Acharjia, Zamindar of Murtagachi, Mymensingh.
Rai Umrao Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
Babu Ugra Narain, Zamindar of Supul, Bhagalpur.

Newabs.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction :—
Ahsan Ullah Khan Bahadur of Dacca.
Syad Abdul Hosen, Monghyr.
Mahammad Ali Khan Bahadur of Chatori, Bulandshahar District.
The Hon'ble Mir Mahammad Ali of Faridpur, Bengal.

Khan Bahadoors.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction —
Abdul Rahim Khan, son of Shah Nawaz Khan of Isa Khel, Bannu District.
Aulad Hosen of Peharsar, in Bhurtpur, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Abdul Kadir, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Town Magistrate, Mysore.
Maulvi Abdul Latif, Deputy Magistrate, Calcutta.
Ali Khan, Zemindar of Monghyr.
Nawab Alladad Khan of Karachi Collectorate.
Rhikan Khan, Zemindar of Parsauni, West Tirhoot.
Bomanji Sorabji, Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works, Bombay.
Chaitan Sah, Assistant Surgeon, Peshawar.
Carsetji Rastamji, Chief Justice, Baroda.
Davur Rustamji Khurshedji Modi of Surat.
Dad Mahammad Jakrani of Jacobabad.
Kazi Ibrahim Mahammad of Bombay.
Ghaus Shah Kadri, Makandar, in the Baba Buden Hills.
Imamuddin Khan of Bangalore.
Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Wadia, Master Builder, Bombay Dockyard.
Kadir Mohi-ud-din Saheb of Mysore.
Syad Kabil Shah of Varnahar in the Nagor Talnka, Sind.
Mahammad Jan, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
Maulvi Masum Mian of Ballapur, Akola.
Mahammad Ali, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.
Mir Hydar Ali Khan, Mysore.
Mahammad Rashid Khan Chaudhri, Zemindar of Nator, Rajshahye.
Syad Mahammad Abu Said, Zemindar of Patna and Gya.
Muncherji Cowasji, Assistant Engineer, Department Public Works, Bombay.
Kazi Mir Jalaludin (Bombay.)
Mirza Ali Mahammad, Karachi, Sind.
Mir Gul Hasan, Hyderabad, Sind.
Syad Murad Ali Shah, of Kohri, Shikarpur.
Mir Hafiz Ali, Motawali Dargah of Ajmere.
Mir Nizam Ali, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.
Naserwanji Carsetji of Ahmednagar, Bombay.
Pestonji Jehangir, Settlement Commissioner, Baroda.
Parumal, Hyderabad, Sind.
Pir Bakhsh, Kohawar, Zemindar in Shikarpur.
Rahmat Khan, Inspector of Police, Punjab.
Rustamji Sorabji of Brosch in Guzerat.
Kazi Shahabuddin, Chief of the Revenue Department, Baroda
Jamadar Saleh Hindi of Junagarh, Bombay.
Wali Mahammad of Dingan Bhurgri, in the Umarkot Taluka Sind.

Hereditary titles.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the hereditary titles specified opposite each name :—

Name.	*Title.*
Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Sing Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of Gidhaur, Monghyr ...	Maharaja Bahadur.
Dhurmjit Singh Deo, Chief of Udaipur, in the Chota Nagpur Mahal ...	Raja (to be attached to the Chiefship.)
Nawab Abdul Gani of Dacca ...	Nawab.

Then follow the bestowal of other honorary distinctions upon native gentlemen, the appointment of Mr. Panioty as Honorary Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and of several native gentlemen as Honorary Assistant Commissioners, and the conferral of the military honors on commissioned and non-commissioned native officers.

The honors have been, as we have remarked above, liberally distributed in commemoration of the auspicious occasion. The salutes of some of the Native Princes have been increased, though relatively we do not see they have gained much. Some of them were entitled to 21 and 19 guns, and the addition of a gun or two does not apparently make any difference when the salute of the Viceroy has been raised from 21 to 31 guns, and the royal salute to 101 guns. We readily admit that the dignity of the Viceroy under the Imperial rule ought to have been raised, but the question is—is the relative value of the additional guns to the Native Princes enhanced? We observe that some of the subjects of Her Majesty have been raised to the rank of Native Chief. The Maharaja of Burdwan has indirectly got the title "Highness,"—for he is gazetted "His Highness"—and has directly obtained the honor of 13 guns as a local and personal distinction; and similarly the Maharaja of Bulrampare has received 11 guns. So far so good. It will be seen from the list of honors conferred that Bengal cannot complain that she has been neglected on the present occasion. It is particularly gratifying to us that this foremost province of the Empire has been duly recognized. We cannot, however, congratulate the Government of Bengal on all the selections made. Some of the names are certainly very good. The list of Maharajas is respectable. We congratulate our leading townsmen on the distinctions conferred upon them. The venerable Raja Romanath Tagore, the acknowledged and revered head of the Hindu community, by honoring whom the nation is honored, Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, whose position, wealth, intelligence and public spirit, have made him a foremost leader of native society, and Raja Narendra Krishna, a principal member of the Sobha Bazar Raj Family, and a member of the Vice-regal Council, an educated and polished gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to know, have been very properly honored. We are glad to see that the claims of the Nattore House have been acknowledged. The Raja of Susang, who complains that he has been deprived of a large slice of property under our Government, has received some compensation in the title of Maharaja. We cannot say this of all those who have received the titles of Raja Bahadur, Raja, Rai Bahadur, Newab, and Khan Bahadur. Babu Degumber Mitter's elevation to the peerage is a fitting recognition of his high position, sterling worth, wide influence, and varied and distinguished public services. It affords us great pleasure to notice that the claims of Raja KomulKrishna, who should have been honored long ere this, have been at last recognized, but we must candidly confess that full justice has not been done to him. Even the title of Bahadur has not been conferred upon him. As for others, who have been made Maharanis, Raja Bahadurs, Rajas, Rai Bahadurs and Newabs and Khan Bahadurs, there are some, thus honored, who actually suffer by reflection and comparison. Indeed, the value of the title has been somewhat lowered by the association of men, whose claims on the score of position in society, liberality, public spirit and public services is scarcely appreciable. We doubt whether some of the prominent men thus tied with one string before the altar of honor would have accepted the "honor" so-called, if they had been left a choice. We need not give the names, but in justice to Babu Rajendralala Mitra we cannot omit his name. He belongs to an ancient family of Bengal. His great grand-father Raja Petumber Mitter was made a an hereditary Raja Bahadur, with the rank of a

Commander of three thousand horse, (*Sehazari Mansab*) by the Emperor of Delhi when many of our leading houses at the present moment had scarcely a beginning. Then as a scholar and antiquarian he possesses a world-wide reputation and high marks of honor from some of the highest literary and scientific societies of Europe. The title of Rai Bahadur cannot exalt him in the estimation of his countrymen or his European admirers. On the contrary it lowers him and brings him to the level of Police Inspectors and clerks, who have been similarly honored. We do not believe he covets titular distinctions, but we may be permitted to observe that there is not another native gentleman, on whose breast the Star of India would have shone with greater lustre than on his. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji and Rae Vishwanath Mandalik of Bombay, both good and worthy men, have been properly decorated with the Star, but not a single Bengali has been deemed deserving of the honor. We are not a little surprised to find our own name among the Rai Bahadurs. If we may be allowed to be light-hearted on such a solemn subject, may we ask what dire offence did we commit, for which this punishment was reserved for us. We have no ambition for titular distinctions; we are a humble worker in the service of the nation, and would be quite content, if we could but obtain the approbation of our own conscience and that of our fellow-countrymen and fellow-creatures, aye, also of the powers that be, in the discharge of our function as a faithful interpreter between the rulers and the ruled and *vice versa*. For our part we are proud of the name of *Hindoo Patriot*, which we have the honor to bear, and we hope we will not be accused of a braggart spirit, if we say that if we can act up to our name, as we endeavour to do, the highest honor which can fall to our lot will be ours. We are certainly grateful to the Government for this token of appreciation and approbation of our humble services, but if we had had a voice in the matter, we would have craved the permission of our kind and generous rulers to leave us alone and unadorned, following the footsteps of those honored and illustrious Englishmen, by whose side we are but pigmies, who have preferred to remain without a handle to their names. We hope we will not be misunderstood. As a loyal subject, we repeat, we feel deeply grateful to Her Majesty's Government for this token of Her gracious approbation, but we hope we will be pardoned for giving expression to our personal feelings. We cannot dismiss this part of the subject without noticing some strange omissions. For instance, we cannot understand why, while honors have been distributed in many cases so indiscriminately, the claims of the Paikpara Raj Family, whose charity and liberality have passed into a proverb throughout India, Rai Rajendra Mullick Bahadur, who is one of the foremost in works of public beneficence in Calcutta, and Babu Doorga Churn Law, who only the other day made the munificent gift of Rs. 50,000 to the Calcutta University, have been ignored altogether. No further notice has been taken of Maharani Shurnomoye. Has her honor been enhanced by the discriminate addition made to the list of Maharanis? Could she not have been distinguished with a local salute like the Maharaja of Burdwan?

IMPERIAL CLEMENCY.

In commemoration of the auspicious occasion about 16,000 convicts have been released as an act of clemency and grace, and all civil prisoners, whose debts did not exceed Rs. 100, the debts being paid by Government. These acts of grace are entirely in unison with oriental feelings and traditions. We however notice one signal omission—the bestowal of Jaghirs.

THE CALCUTTA DURBAR.

The Calcutta Durbar was a grievous disappointment. The Government neglected the capital from the beginning, and we are not surprised that the arrangements made ended in a *fiasco*. Mr. C. T. Buckland, the Presidency Commissioner, was charged with the Durbar, and while we can testify that he worked hard both to deserve and command success, we must confess that he did not achieve it. It is true that he had the hearty co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the Secretary to the Corporation, and some of the leading native gentlemen of the town, but fortune did not favour him. People say that his Mofussil training and peculiar temper did not suit him for the grand occasion, which he was commissioned to herald in the capital of the empire. The first meeting of the citizens for the purpose of making arrangements for the Durbar was informal—it was called a "special meeting," but it was subsequently made to do duty for a public meeting. No preliminary arrangements had been made as usual on such occasions. The representative men of different sections of the community had not been invited to meet and settle the preliminaries. Not even a list of gentlemen for the Committee had been prepared. At the meeting some of the gentlemen present were asked hap-hazard whether they would like to serve on the committee. Of course they could not decently decline. The result was that the Committee was formed of miscellaneous gentlemen, many of whom had scarcely any weight in society. Then the Committee had no definite business to perform. They were questioned about this and that, and then some gentlemen were named to read the proclamation and address, and some to prepare lists of persons to be invited. Even the resolutions of the Committee were not strictly adhered to. It had been resolved that the President should read the Proclamation in English, but at the Durbar he introduced his "Herald." It was arranged that the address should be delivered in English and Bengali, but subsequently an Urdu version was added. We do not find fault with this, but we mention it to shew how the resolutions of the Committee were set at naught. Then the Committee had nothing to do with the Durbar arrangements. They were not consulted about the design of the pavilion, and how intelligently the design was made was seen from the position of the blocks, which were so placed that very few of those seated could see what was going on. The saying goes—"left out in the cold"—but the public invited to the Calcutta Durbar were literally left out in the sun. For three mortal hours ladies and gentlemen, and young boys were exposed to the sun and had to return home with a head-ache; if they had known that this would be their fate, none of them would have perhaps gone. It is true that shamianas had been put up, but the day before the Durbar they were blown into pieces by the wind, and they could not be put together, although the contractors pocketed about Rs. 18,000 for the job. *Gara* cloth worth Rs. 500, supported by bamboo framework and ropes, would have we believe answered the purpose very well. Large areas are covered in this way by natives on occasions of *Barowari pujas* and other festivities, and awnings thus set up have been seen to weather even storms. Then insult was added to injury in some cases. In the official list of certificates published in the papers the names of certain gentlemen had been announced as those for whom seats had been reserved for the *dais*, but when they went in, they were made to sit below. They were told that the list given in the papers had been since revised because there was not sufficient space on the *dais*. But this could have been easily ascertained beforehand, and these gentlemen saved the affront to which they were doomed. Then as we have said above the English Proclamation was read by a player. In Bombay it was read by the Senior Member of the Council; in other places by the President of the Durbar, but in the Capital the dignity of the President was considered too high for such a condescension. Again, the concert between the Civil and Military authorities was so perfect that before half the Hindustani version of the proclamation was read the Military fired the guns, and the reader had to sit down. The collapse of the Durbar called to the mind of the spectators and the public at large the name of Sir Stuart Hogg. We heard many exclaim—O! for an hour of Hogg! If he had been in Calcutta and in charge of the Durbar, things they say would not have been mismanaged so sadly. The brilliant success which he achieved under far greater difficulties in giving a right royal reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of the metropolis shewed that as an executive Sir Stuart was the right man in the right place, and he is scarcely two months off the coach when we have to regret his loss. The opinion is unanimous among both Europeans and Natives that the Queen's Imperial rule in the capital did not begin under good auspices. At the same time we wish it to be understood that we do not hold Mr. Buckland wholly responsible for this *fiasco*. He had nothing to do with the "special meeting," the design of the pavilion, the selection of men for certificates of honor, or the wording of them. There were others behind the scenes whose sins have been visited upon him. All that we can say is that the Government of Bengal owes an explanation to the Government of India and the tax-payers, whose money has been spent or mis-spent, for this sad failure of the metropolitan Durbar.

The ceremony commenced by the reading of the Proclamation in English, which we give below:

"VICTORIA, R.—Whereas an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," which Act recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint: and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act, and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January, 1801, Our present Style and Titles are 'Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:' and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better Government of India, it was enacted the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us, should become vested in Us, and that India should henceforth be governed by Us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of Government so made by means of an addition to be made to Our Style and Titles: And which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet;

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words: 'Indiæ Imperatrix.' And in the English tongue in these words: 'Empess of India.'

"And Our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

"And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by Our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and further that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing Our Style, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon. "Given at Our Court at Windsor, the twentyeighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in the thirty-ninht year of Our Reign.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,

It will be seen that this is the same Proclamation, which was issued in August last. Then followed the reading of the Bengali translation, which runs as follows:

শ্রীশ্রীমতী মহারাণীর সভা হইতে
ঘোষণা পত্র।

বিক্টোরিয়া রাং

যেহেতুক পার্লিমেণ্ট মহাসভার বর্ত্তমান অধিবেশনে "সংযুক্ত রাজ্য ও তদধীনস্থ প্রদেশ সকলের রাজপদসম্পর্কীয় রাজকীয় অভিধান ও উপাধির অতিরিক্ত এক উপাধি গ্রহণ করিবার জন্য শ্রীশ্রীমতী মহারাণীকে ক্ষমতা দিবার আইন" নামক একটি আইন বিধিবদ্ধ হইয়াছে। ঐ আইনে উল্লিখিত আছে যে, গ্রেটব্রিটন ও আয়র্ণ্ড সংযোগার্থক আইনে নির্দ্দিষ্ট হইয়াছিল, যে উক্ত সংযোগের পর সংযুক্ত রাজ্য ও তদধীনস্থ প্রদেশ সকলের রাজপদসম্পর্কীয় রাজকীয় অভিধান ও উপাধি এরূপ হইবে যাহা, মহারাজসংযুক্ত রাজ্যের মোহর-অঙ্কিত রাজকীয় ঘোষণা দ্বারা স্বেচ্ছামতে স্থির করিবেন। ঐ আইনে আরও উল্লিখিত আছে যে, ঐ আইন প্রমাণ ১৮৭১ খৃঃ অব্দের

১লা জানুয়ারি তারিখের প্রধান মোহরাঙ্কিত একটী রাজকীয় ঘোষণানুসারে সম্প্রতি অস্মদীয় নিম্নলিখিত অভিধান ও উপাধিমাত্র বিহিত যথা "বিক্টোরিয়া পরমেশ্বরপ্রসাদাৎ গ্রেটব্রিটেন ও আয়র্লণ্ডের সংযুক্ত রাজ্যের রাণী ধর্ম্মরক্ষিণী" এবং ঐ আইনে আরও উল্লিখিত আছে যে ভারতরাজ্যের উৎকৃষ্টতর শাসনার্থক আইনে নির্দ্দিষ্ট হইয়াছিল, যে ভারতবর্ষের রাজত্ব যাহা তৎপূর্ব্বে অস্মদধীন ইষ্টইণ্ডিয়া কোম্পানীর অধিকৃত ছিল, তাহা তদবধি অস্ম-দধিকৃত হইবে এবং ভারতবর্ষ সেই সময় হইতে অস্মন্নামে ও অস্মৎ-শাসনে থাকিবে এবং যেহেতুক রাজত্ব ঐরূপ হস্তান্তর করণের এক লক্ষণ, অস্মদীয় বর্ত্তমান অভিধান ও উপাধির অতিরিক্ত এক উপাধির দ্বারা নির্দ্দিষ্ট করা কর্ত্তব্য। ঐ আইনে উক্ত উল্লেখের পর নির্দ্দিষ্ট হইয়াছে, যে সংযুক্ত রাজ্যের প্রধান মোহরাঙ্কিত রাজকীয় ঘোষণা দ্বারা ভারতবর্ষের রাজত্ব হস্তান্তর করণের ঐরূপ লক্ষণ নির্দ্দিষ্ট করিবার নিমিত্ত সংযুক্ত রাজ্য ও তদধীনস্থ প্রদেশ সকলের রাজপদসম্পর্কীয় বর্ত্তমান রাজকীয় অভিধান ও উপাধির অতিরিক্ত এক উপাধি অস্মৎ, স্বেচ্ছামতে গ্রহণ করা বিহিত হইবে। এ জন্য আমরা প্রিবি কৌন্সেলের উপদেশক্রমে স্থির ব্যক্ত করা উচিত বিবেচনা করিয়াছি এবং ঐ উপদেশক্রমে অত্র স্থির ও ব্যক্ত করিতেছি যে অদ্যাবধি সকল সময়ে অস্মৎ-অভিধান ও উপাধিসমন্বিত সকল দলিলে, কেবল সংযুক্ত রাজ্যের অন্তর্গত সকল প্রকার সনন্দ, কমিসন, লেটার্স-প্যাটেণ্ট, গ্রাণ্ট, রীট ও নিয়োগ পত্র প্রভৃতি দলিল সকল বর্জ্জন পূর্ব্বক বর্ত্তমানকালীন সংযুক্ত রাজ্য ও তদধীনস্থ প্রদেশ সকলের রাজপদসম্পর্কীয় রাজকীয় অভিধান ও উপাধির অতিরিক্ত নিম্নলিখিত উপাধি সংযোগ করা যাইবে। অর্থাৎ লাটীন ভাষায় "ইণ্ডিয়ি ইম্পারে টিত্লু" এবং ইংরাজী ভাষায় "এম্প্রেশ অব্ ইণ্ডিয়া।"

ইহা ভিন্ন অস্মদিচ্ছা ও অভিপ্রায় এই যে, কমিসন, সনন্দ, লেটার্সপ্যাটেণ্ট, গ্রাণ্ট, রীট, নিয়োগপত্র প্রভৃতি, পূর্ব্ববর্জ্জিত দলিলসমূহে উক্ত অতিরিক্ত উপাধি সংযুক্ত হইবে।

অধিকন্তু অস্মদিচ্ছা ও অভিপ্রায় এই যে, যে সকল স্বর্ণ রৌপ্য ও তাম্রময় মুদ্রা এক্ষণে সংযুক্ত রাজ্য মধ্যে নিয়মপূর্ব্বক প্রচলিত রহিয়াছে ও যে সকল স্বর্ণ, রৌপ্য ও তাম্রময় মুদ্রা অদ্য কি ইহার পর অস্মদাদেশানুসারে ঐরূপ অঙ্কিত হইবে, তাহা অস্মদতিরিক্ত অভিধান ও উপাধি সত্তে ও সংযুক্ত রাজ্যমধ্যে আইনানুগত প্রচলিত মুদ্রা বলিয়া পরিগণিত হইবে। অপর উক্ত সংযুক্ত রাজ্যের অধীনস্থ কোন প্রদেশে অস্মৎ-অভিধান ও উপাধির অঙ্ক বা তাহার অংশযুক্ত যে সকল মুদ্রা অঙ্কিত ও প্রচলিত হইয়া অস্মৎ-ঘোষণানুসারে ঐ প্রদেশে নিয়ম পূর্ব্বক প্রচলিত হইবে এবং উক্ত ঘোষণানুসারে যে সকল মুদ্রা অতঃপর অঙ্কিত ও প্রচলিত হইবে সেই সকল মুদ্রা উক্ত অতিরিক্ত উপাধি সত্তেও ভিন্ন আদেশান্তর পর্য্যন্ত ঐ প্রদেশের মধ্যে নিয়মপূর্ব্বক প্রচলিত মুদ্রা বলিয়া গণিত হইবে।

উহাও সোরহ্ অস্মৎসভায় ১৮৭৬ খৃঃ অব্দে অস্মৎ-রাজত্বের, উনচত্বারিংশ অব্দে ২৮শে এপ্রেল তারিখে প্রচারিত হইল।

(পরমেশ্বর শ্রীশ্রীমতী মহারাণীকে রক্ষা করুন,)

ভারতবর্ষের বাইসরয় ও গবর্ণর ওগনর জেনরেলের সভার আদেশানুসারে।

We commend our readers to study the beauty of the language of the Bengali translation. It is a pity that the Government with all its vast resources could not manage to make the Queen address her Bengali subjects in intelligible Bengali Next came the Hindusthani translation, which was half read owing to a misunderstanding between the civil and military authorities. Then the *feu de joie*, 101 guns, distribution of medals to the troops, and Three Cheers, which though made to order, were loud and hearty. After this Mr. Buckland delivered the address in English, which he read with a loud voice and emphasis We give it below :

THE ADDRESS.

By the High Command of His Excellency the Victory and Governor-General of India, and of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Proclamation has been read by which Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria assumes the title of Empress of India. This solemn ceremony of which you are now witnesses will doubtless long live in your loyal remembrance. Her Majesty has this day been pleased to add the title of Empress of India to her sovereign style and titles. By this her Majesty seeks for no new power. Her Majesty claims no new prerogative. Her Majesty's sole object is to consider the welfare of her people. Her Majesty's sole desire is to win the affection of her subjects. The title of Empress of India gives a formal and fixed expression to an idea which has long existed. It gives a public and emphatic declaration of the feelings which Her Majesty has long entertained, but which have been hitherto inadequately made known to the people of India. The Proclamation and its attendant ceremonies declare to you the feelings of deep interest which Her Majesty has in the welfare of India. They declare the confidence which Her Majesty feels in the loyalty and affection of the Princes and peoples of India.

Eighteen years have now passed since the publication of the wellknown Proclamation of 1858, in which Her Majesty gave utterance to her exalted sentiments, couched in words of benevolence and mercy, when she assumed the direct administration of India. By the proclamation which has been read to-day, the promises and assurance given in the Proclamation of 1858 are solemnly ratified and unreservedly confirmed. The most public proof is given throughout the length and breadth of India of Her Majesty's deep concern for the welfare of its Chiefs and people, and an occasion is afforded to Her Majesty to acknowledge her greatful sense of the devoted loyalty evinced when His Royal Highness The Duke Of Edinburgh visited India, and more recently when His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales honoured the country with his illustrious presence.

It is the desire of Her Majesty and of Her Majesty's Government that the Crown of England may henceforth more than ever be identified with the aspirations and interests of Her Majesty's subjects in India. It is Her Majesty's desire that they may be hereby confirmed in their loyalty to the Crown' and that they may be convinced that although Her Majesty can command the obedience of her people, it is her wish to rule them through their affections and good Will, and to surround the symbol of Imperial Power with the sympathies of an United Empire.

With this view, it will be the constant aim of Her Majesty's Government to associate as far as possible the intelligent and influential members of the community with the officers of Government in the business of administration, and to provide that all the subjects of Her Majesty, of whatever race or creed, are impartially admitted to offices in the service of Government for which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and inigrity.

The thanks of the Government of India are hereby proffered to all those who are present in commemoration of this auspicious day. By the direction of His Excellency The Viceroy certain tokens of Her Majesty's approbation will now be conferred on some of the gentlemen here present, who have signalized themselves by their loyalty, or by their eminent services as magisterial officers, or as good citizens. His Excellency hopes that these gentlemen will retain and hand down to their successors, in remembrance of this solemn occasion, the tokens of distinction now conferred on them.

Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur now read the Bengali translation, which was rendered by himself :

আসীম-মহিমান্বিত শ্রীশ্রীমতী মহারাজ্ঞী বিক্টোরিয়া যে ঘোষণাপত্র দ্বারা ভারত-রাজরাজেশ্বরী উপাধি গ্রহণ করিলেন তাহা মান্যতম শ্রীলশ্রীযুক্ত বাইসরয় ও শ্রীলশ্রীযুক্ত লেপ্টেনেণ্ট গবর্ণরের মহদাজ্ঞানুসারে পঠিত হইল। এই মহোৎসব ক্রিয়া আপনাদিগের রাজ-ভক্তি-পূর্ণচিত্তে বহুকাল জাগরূক থাকিবেক সন্দেহ নাই। শ্রীশ্রীমতী স্বীয় পূর্ব্ব উপাধিপুঞ্জে অদ্য ভারতরাজরাজেশ্বরী উপাধি সংযুক্ত করিলেন। কিন্তু এতদ্দ্বারা তাঁহার কোন নূতন ক্ষমতা কি নূতন কোন আধিপত্য গ্রহণে ইচ্ছা নাই। প্রজাবর্গের হিতচিন্তাই কেবল তাঁহার উদ্দেশ্য, প্রজাবর্গের স্নেহসাধনই তাঁহার একমাত্র অভিলাষ। ভারতবাসি-প্রজাগণের প্রতি শ্রীশ্রীমতীর সনাতন যে আন্তরিক অকৃত্রিম স্নেহভাব আছে তাহা এযাবৎ সম্যক্রূপে প্রকাশ পায় নাই। সেই চিরন্তন মনোগত ভাব, ভারত-রাজরাজেশ্বরী উপাধি দ্বারা অদ্য দৃঢ়তররূপে যথারীতিতে বাহ্যে প্রকটিত হইল। শ্রীশ্রীমতীর প্রজার প্রতি যে মমতা ও তাহাদিগের কল্যাণসাধনে যে যত্নাতিশয় তাহা এই ঘোষণাপত্র ও তদানুসঙ্গী উৎসব-ক্রিয়া জনসমাজে বিশিষ্টরূপে প্রচারিত করিতেছে। আর ভারতবর্ষীয় রাজন্যবর্গের ও প্রজাপুঞ্জের রাজভক্তির প্রতি যে তাঁহার সম্পূর্ণ বিশ্বাস আছে তাহাও এতদ্দ্বারা প্রতিপাদিত হইল।

ইংরাজী ১৮৫৮ শকে শ্রীশ্রীমতী মহারাজ্ঞী ভারতবর্ষীয় রাজশাসন কার্য্য স্বয়ং পরিগ্রহণ করিয়া যে সময়ে স্বীয় উন্নতর অভিপ্রায়জ্ঞাপক দয়া ও প্রীতি-বচন-পূর্ণ বিখ্যাত ঘোষণাপত্র প্রচার করেন সে সময়াবধি অষ্টাদশ বৎসর বিগত হইয়াছে। সেই ঘোষণাপত্রে যে সকল অঙ্গীকার ও আশ্বাস বাক্য উল্লিখিত হইয়াছে তাহা অদ্যকার ঘোষণাদ্বারা নিরবশেষে দৃঢ়তররূপে স্থিরীকৃত হইল এবং এতদ্দেশের অধিপতিগণ ও প্রজাবর্গের শুভসাধনের পক্ষে শ্রীমন্মহারাজ্ঞীর যেরূপ ভূরি যত্ন তাহা ভারতবর্ষের সর্ব্বদেশে প্রকাশিত হইল। আর, যে সময়ে শ্রীমন্মহারাজকুমার শ্রীযুক্ত ডিউক্ অব্ এডিন্বরা এদেশে শুভাগমন করেন এবং তৎপরে শ্রীশ্রীমান্ যুবরাজ প্রিন্স্ অব্ ওএলস্ যে সময়ে স্বীয় সন্দর্শন দান দ্বারা ভারতবর্ষের মর্য্যাদা বর্দ্ধন করিয়াছিলেন সে সময়ে এতদ্দেশীয় জনসমূহ কর্ত্তৃক যে ঐকান্তিক রাজভক্তি প্রদর্শিত হইয়াছিল তাহা শ্রীশ্রীমতীর সমধিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত স্বীকার করিবারও এই উপলক্ষ।

শ্রীমন্মহারাজ্ঞীর তথা তাঁহার অমাত্যবর্গের অভিলাষ এই যে, ভারতবর্ষীয় প্রজাবর্গের নিজ ইষ্টসাধন ও উন্নতির আকাঙ্ক্ষা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অধিকতররূপে ইংলণ্ডীয় রাজমুকুটে সমস্ত ন্যস্ত হইয়া তাহাদিগের রাজভক্তি আরও দৃঢ়ীকৃত হয়। এবং প্রজাদিগের মনে ইহাও নিশ্চয় অবধারিত থাকে, যে যদিও মহারাজ্ঞী ইচ্ছাক্রমে সকলকে আজ্ঞানুবর্ত্তী করিতে সক্ষম, তথাপি তিনি প্রজার স্নেহ ও সদিচ্ছা লাভ করিয়া তদবলম্বনে রাজ্য শাসন করেন, এবং তদীয় রাজরাজেশ্বরীপদমিলিত সাম্রাজ্যের প্রজামণ্ডলের অনুরাগে ভূষিত হয়, এই তাঁহার অভিপ্রায়।

ঐ অভিপ্রায়ে শ্রীশ্রীমতীর অমাত্যমণ্ডলীর সর্ব্বদাই এই যত্ন থাকিবে যে, সাধ্যমতে ভারতবর্ষীয় জনসমাজের কৃতবিদ্য ও লব্ধ-প্রতিষ্ঠ ব্যক্তিদিগকে রাজকার্য্যনির্ব্বাহের নিমিত্ত এই নিয়মে রাজকর্ম্ম-চারিদিগের সহযোগী করিয়া দেন, যে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন জাতি ও ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ধর্ম্মাবলম্বী ব্যক্তিমাত্রেই নির্ব্বিশেষে আপনাপন বিদ্যা, ক্ষমতা ও বিশুদ্ধ-ব্যবহারিতার অনুসারে রাজকর্ম্মে নিযুক্ত হইতে পারেন।

এই শুভ দিনে উৎসব ক্রিয়া সমাধানার্থে যে যে মহোদয়গণ সমবেত হইয়াছেন তাঁহাদের সকলের নিকটেই মান্যতম শ্রীলশ্রীযুক্ত বাইসরয় কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকার করিতেছেন।

সভাস্থ ব্যক্তিগণ মধ্যে কতিপয় মহাত্মা যাঁহারা রাজভক্তি দ্বারা বা মেজেষ্টরী বা অপর কোন বিশিষ্ট কার্য্য করিয়া অথবা সামাজিক সৌজন্যগুণে প্রতিষ্ঠা লাভ করিয়াছেন তাঁহাদিগকে সম্প্রতি রাজ-প্রসাদরূপ কোন এক একটী চিহ্ন প্রদত্ত হইবেক

শ্রীলশ্রীযুক্ত বাইসরয়ের প্রত্যাশা এই, যে সম্মানিত ব্যক্তিগণ এই মহতী ক্রিয়ার স্মরণচিহ্নস্বরূপে প্রাপ্ত অভিজ্ঞান পুরুষানুক্রমে বংশে যত্নসহকারে পরিরক্ষা করেন।

Newab Mir Mahomed Ali read the Urdu version of the address. Then followed the distribution of Certificates of Honor. The selection of the persons so honored was as intelligent as were the words appropriate in which the certificates were expressed. Some were told that they were honored because they were the sons of So-and-So, some because they were merchants or doctors, and what not. Wicked people asked whether a certificate in the name of the Empress of India was necessary to testify to the birth or occupation of particular individuals, and whether birth and occupation constituted sufficient claims to distinctions from the Crown. These certificates were so highly prized that some we hear stayed away because they did not like to be put on the same line with persons, who had not the honor of an access to them. One gentleman is reported to have remarked with what decency could he receive from the same hand an honor which was conferred upon his butter-supplier! This fact will doubtless gratify the vanity of the author of this brilliant idea of certificates of honor. Then followed the March past, which was after all the best past of the whole affair. The fire-works came off in the evening, which were good and varied.

THE HOWRAH DURBAR.

THE Howrah Durbar, we learn from the *Englishman*, was a decided success. There were assembled, we follow our contemporary's account, in the spacious hall of St. Thomas' School, the principal officers, executive and judicial, and about two hundred of the influential inhabitants of the districts of Hughli and Howrah. The proceedings commenced at half-past 2 P. M., when Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, read the Proclamation, after which his Personal Assistant and the Matowali of Hughli read the Bengali and Urdu versions of it. Mr. Cockerell then delivered an address, in the course of which he alluded to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the impressions which he carried home regarding the devoted loyalty of the people of India, and to the pleasure which the enthusiastic reception of His Highness in India, gave Her Majesty the Queen. He remarked that the Government of India had been transferred to the Crown so far back as 1858, but as no fitting recognition of that transfer had been hitherto made in Her Majesty's title, Her Majesty had by the advice of her councillors, expressed her pleasure that this was a fitting occasion for such a recognition. Mr. Cockerell then presented certificates of honor to the following gentlemen :

Baboo Joykissen Mookerji, Ooterparrah.
" Joggessur Sing, Bhastara.
" Chandra Kanta Mookherji, Jony.
" Bejoykissen Mookherji, Ooterparrah.
" Obboy Charan Nandy, Shagunge.
" Shiv Chandra Deb, Konnugar
Moulavi Nazirooddin Mohomed, Hooghly.
Syed Norool Hossein, Hooghly.
Revd. Jugodisher Bhattacharji, Mahanud.
Baboo Rajkissen Mookerji, Ooterparrah.
" Raj Mohan Bose, Howrah.
" Kadar Nath Bhattacharji, Howrah.
" Oodaycharn palit, *Howrah.*
" Jodu Nath Banerji, Howrah.
" Amritolal Pyne, Howrah.
" Ambica Charan Ghosal, Howrah.

Mr. Cockerell we read was very happy in his delivery of the address, and in the appropriate reference made in the certificates as to the good works and public spirit of each of the recipients of the honor. He closed the proceedings by thanking the gentlemen present, and informing the Assembly of a movement set on foot by the influential inhabitants of the district, at the instance of Babu Joykissen Mnkarji, for raising a fund for the distribution of blankets to the poor.

THE KRISHNAGHUR DURBAR.

WE have received the following account of the Kirshnaghur Durbar :

"The Durbar was held in the circuit house compound which had been magnificently fitted up for the occasion. A white marble throne had been erected on the western side of

the place and two hundred seats provided on its two sides for the accommodation of the invited gentlemen. The front line in the left of the throne was reserved for the European and native officers of Government, who took their seats according to their rank, the first place having been assigned to the Judge Mr. Richardson, no precedence was observed as regards the other seats, which were indiscriminately occupied. At the appointed hour the Municipal Commissioners and other distinguished gentlemen of the station waited at the entrance of the Durbar place to receive Mr. Stevens the Magistrate, who came in the Maharaja of Nuddea's carriage accompanied by Roy Bahadoor Judoo Nath Dey and Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt, Professor of the Krishnaggur College. The orders and resolutions relating to the Durbar were first read aloud by the Magistrate and then translations were read, the Bengalee, by Babu Soorendra Nath Pal Chowdhury and Urdoo, by the Judge of the Small Cause Court of Chooadanga. Next followed the reading of the Proclamation and its translations, the readers were the same as in the first instance. Next came the address from the Magistrate, the translation of which was read by Professor Omesh Chunder Dutt, which was followed by a *feu de joie* fired in honor of the Empress. Then certificates of honour were distributed among the following gentlemen.

Sudder Sub-Division.

Babu Roy Judoo'Nath Roy Bahadoor, Zemindar.
" Omesh Chunder Dutt, Professor Krishnagur College.
" Mritoonjoy Roy, Pleader Judge's Court.
" Kartic Chunder Roy, Manager Native Estate.
" Prasuna Kumar Bose, M. A., B. L., Pleader Judge's Court.
" Kally Churn Lahiree, Independent Medical Practitioner.
Molah Khodhatitat, Zemindar, Bamunpukur.
Babu Juggut Chunder Mookerjee, Zemindar, Mooragateha.
" Bhogobutty Chatterjee, Zemindar, Mooragatcha.
" Bamundass Mookerjee, Debogram.

Ranaghat Sub-Division.

Babu Dwarka Nath Pal Chowdry, Zemindar, Ranaghat.
" Noggendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Zemindar, Ranaghat.
" Radha Moy Dey Chowdry, Zemindar, Ranaghat.
" Judu Nath Khan and Jugger Nath Khan (two brothers) Zemindar, Ula.
" Shumbu Chunder Mookerjee, Zemindar, Ula.

Santipore.

Babu Anundo Mohun Moitra, Vice-Chairman of Santipore Municipality.

Bongong Sub-Division.

Babu Shurro Nath Chowdry, Zemindar, Ishapur.
Munshi Ameer Biswas, Maheshpur.

Chooadanga Sub-Division.

Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry, Zemindar.
" Prusuna Chunder Roy, M. A., Zemindar, Chundee.

The omission of some names from the list of persons entitled to these certificates has given rise to much heart-burning. The most prominent of these are Baboos Brojo Nath Mookerjee and Ramtunoo Lahory who have rendered important public services.

It was announced at the close of the Durbar that in commemoration of this joyful event some civil and criminal prisoners would be discharged. In the evening there were fireworks jatras and theatrical exhibitions. The actors of the Bengal Theatre performed *Doorgesh Nundini* at the Rajbari. Blankets and other winter clothing as also new clothing were distributed to the poor. There was also a musical party at the house of the Principal Mr. Lethbridge. There was an illimination of the town on the next day. The inhabitants had been ordered by beat of tom tom to illuminate their houses on pain of a penalty of Rs. 25. The Magistrate followed by the Municipal Commissioners drove through the town to witness the illumination. Rs. 5000 had been raised by public subscription, the Municipal Commissioners having been ordered to raise Rs. 50 from each of their respective words. In order to bring up the collection to the fixed sum the very poorest had been laid under contribution. Mr. Skrine the sub-divisional officer of Chooadanga was the soul of the rejoicings, which were set on foot. The people also celebrated the occasion by Kali-puja.

We have received the following letter from another correspondent:

We have "done" the Durbar at Krishnaghur. In show and appearance it was not altogether a *Chota Tamasha*. A large Pavilion on posts of red and white, an inner gate of gold and yellow lines and arches quite tastefully made of ever greens capped by a rather huge crown with hundreds of banners waving on the surrounding green land was rather effective to behold. There was a want of gay color on the large black white canopy which brought to mind the plain attire of the Hindu widow. The white mable railings of the Dais would bring on a thought of some mural monument. But these little things apart, there was much of splendour in the arrangements to reflect great credit on the hard-working District Engineer Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee and the restless and earnest "Durbar Secretary" Mr. Skrine.

At 11 A. M. those invited or rather "requested" to attend commenced to come and then our minor Raja, a little man in size but big in honors, the several zemindars, officials and non-officials, a large number indeed awaited the pleasure of the members of the Durbar Committee at the Entrance to the Pavilion. Unfortunately the duty of assigning seats to the gentlemen were entrusted to one or two members, who, in addition to a little conceit, wanted the power of expressing themselves in decent English. It was then that many began to feel the proverbial insolence of office. Some were quite uncomfortable on their seats, while all the native judicial servants had the satisfaction of finding themselves ranged under the native Professor and the Government Pleader of the District. A rather edifying conversation took place between a native officer more outspoken than his brethern and the native Professor who had perfect confidence in the "Queens, Warrent", by which he held a graded appointment in the Education Department and *ergo* a place above the constituted authorities in the country. The 11 o'clock was however the eleventh hour; really there was no time for reference and the Professor took his seat in all dignity above the Small Cause Court Judge and the Sub-Judge, and Government Pleader above all the judicial and executive officers of the District. The mistake of the arrangement was laid at the door of the District Officer. But we can hardly believe that one of Mr. Stevens considerateness should have any thing to do with it. He knows at least that the Government Pleader is not counted as a Public Servant, he holds no *Gazetted* appointment. His service does not count towards pension. Besides a Government Pleader in the District Courts does not stand higher in the estimation of the country and the Government than a Judicial officer, a Judge or a Magistrate, European or Native, no more than does the Advocate General or the Government Pleader stand above the High Court Judges. However that may be it appears to be a matter of regret that once the Durbar over, none of the gentlemen took any part in the subsequent rejoicings. Where did they fly to? District autocrats should have done well to follow the decision of the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage where the question of precedence was dispensed with.

The rest of the business at this Chota Durbar was a success. The gathering was gay, large and respectable. The Procession of elephants, flags, silver sticks, embroidered umbrellas and carriage was well got up. The behaviour of the Presiding Officer was kind and condescending. He took no seat on the Dais or the Throne, but sat in the prescribed order under the Judge. The Act, and the Proclamation were read in English, Bengrli and Hindustani. The reading of the Proclamation in Bengali by Baboo Womesh Chunder Dutt was distinct and impressive. Mr. Steven's written address was simply excellent and it is only to be wished that the assurances of the Government will be followed by action, the presentation of the gentlemen who recieved the certificates of honor was formal and the words with which they were presented by the Joint-Magistrate Mr. Page were exactly te the point.

"God Save the Empress."

THE MOORSHEDABAD DURBAR.

WE have received an account of the Moorshedabad Durbar. The programme was the same that was adopted in other stations. We give below the excellent address delivered by Mr. Mackenzie, the President of the Durbar:

GENTLEMEN AND NOTABLES OF MOORSHIBAD!

We are met here today, not for the purposes of an idle show, but to listen to the formal announcement of a Great and Gracious fact. Our Sovereign Lady the Queen announces this day to the Chiefs and Peoples of India that She has bound this Country to Her heart and throne by a closer and more honourable tie. She proclaims that She considers India the brightest Jewel in Her ancestral crown, and She declares that She will take from India the loftiest title in Her Royal Style.

By this announcement no right or privilege, whether of Raja or of ryot, is curtailed or crushed. Our Gracious Sovereign would claim no prerogative, would arrogate to Herself no higher powers. But as in 1858 She salved the wounds of mutiny by Her words of mercy, and, assuming the direct rule of India, held forth to its peoples the blessing of peace and the guarantees of good government:— so now recognising the loyal enthusiasm which welcomed to these shores Her Royal sons, She points, as it were, to India in the sight of all the world and says—"She here the crowning lustre of my sovereignty, the chiefest glory of my Royal throne".

By this ceremonial the Queen and the Queen's ministers proclaim that, though, if need be, they can command and compel obedience; they prefer to rule through love; and it is Her Imperial Majesty's earnest wish that we should assure you all this day, that She would rather be the Empress of your hearts, than the tyrant of your wills. It will be Her constant aim therefore to associate with Her English Officers, as far as possible, the intelligent and influential members of Her Indian family. If any man is qualified by education, ability and integrity, whatever be his race and whatever be his creed, he will be recognised as a fitting Candidate for the service of the State.

While Her Majesty thus Commands and welcomes the loyalty of all Her Indian subjects, the Viceroy has thought it right to mark the day by assigning to those non-official gentlemen, who as Honorary Magistrates or as citizens have rendered special service to the State, certain tokens of Her Majesty's approval, which they may retain and hand down to their offspring in remembrance of this auspicious occasion.

I should have been glad had I received Certificates of Honor for all my friends in Moorshedabad. The Government has however selected men whom I doubt not all will willingly regard as representative residents of the district. They are chosen, not because they are rich or powerful, but because they have uniformly rendered good service to the public and liberally assisted the officers of Government by their counsel, their time and their means.

THE BHAUGULPORE DURBAR.

Unlike other divisions of Bengal no money was granted by Government to this division for any demonstration. A subscription was set on foot, and more than Rs. 55,000 were collected to defray the expenses of illuminatiug the public buildings, for fire-works and other rejoicings. Amongst the subscriptions those that deserve notice are those of Rajah Lelanand Singh of Purneah who besides paying Rs. 9,000 at Purneah, paid Rs. 1,000 for this district, and Baboos Brojo Mohun Thakur who besides paying Rs. 900 as subscriptions entertained the European community at a ball and supper, and gave a feast to the native judicial and executive officers of Government on the night of the 1st January.

The Sub-committee who had charge of the money made the arrangements, keeping in view the fund which they had at their disposal, for demonstration and display of loyalty. Four triumphal arches were erected on four cross roads with Nohobutkhanas attached to each, in which Nohobut and Roshun Chowki were played whole day and night.

On the morning pice worth about Rs. 10 was distributed amongst the poor but number of recipients was not sufficiently large as two bag ful pice were not spent.

THE CHUMPARUN DURBAR.

The Durbar for the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India was held at Motiharl the district town of Champarun. It was presided over by Mr Hewitt the Magistrate. The canopy under the assembly consisted of about 150 gentlemen officials and Zemindars. The former were ranged on the left of the President and the latter on the right Amongst other visitors there were present some Nepalese officers and nobles and the assembly was grand by the presence of a company of Napol. Thesoldiers who did the military part of the ceremoney. It commenced with a presentation of the Zemindars. Proclamation and the address were read by the President and their vernacular translation by the Munsiff Babu Mator Din. Only three Certificates of Honor were granted and these recepients were Babu Dourgaprosand Sing, Totah Bahadoor Sing or Roy Matudin. A medal was given of the Nepalese soldiers. In the address the Nagistrate dwelt on the services rendered and of beneficence performed by the nobles on Zemindars of the district. Here was a large gathering of the people in the field opposite the Durbar assemy.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IN COMMEMORATION of the assumption of the imperial title by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen we distinguish this as the Durbar number of the *Patriot*. The whole of the editorial space is devoted to the accounts of the Proclamation Durbars.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Raj Kumars of the Paikpara Raj family distributed on New Year's Day shawls among their servants, friends, relations, and neighbours, to the value of Rs. 20,000 in honor of the assumption of the imperial title by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

WE LEARN from a telegram that Mr. Eden took over charge of the Bengal Government from Sir Richard Temple at Allahabad on Saturday last. Sir Richard Temple we hear does not immediatly assume charge of the Government of Bombay. With Mr. Buckland his Private Secretary and Mr. Bernard as Special Secretary Sir Richard goes straight from Delhi to the distressed districts of Madras as a delegate of the Government of India to look after the Famine, and does not return to Calcutta. After he has fulfilled this special mission Sir Richard takes charge of the Government of Bombay. It is believed that this special work will occupy him for about six weeks, after which he may pay a visit to Calcutta to see the Viceroy. Lady Temple returns to Belvedere this evening, and immemediately leaves forMahabalashar in Bombay.

THE SPECULATIONS, which were afloat about the filling-up of the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, have been falsified. None of those gentlemen, who had been named by the Press, has been appointed. It is Mr. Melville, who gets the appointment. He was formerly we believe Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. He was a member of the Baroda Commission and is now the Political Resident at Baroda.

MR. JOHN DICKINSON is dead. He was the backbone of Indian agitation in England. He founded the Indian Reform Society in London in 1853, of which Mr. John Bright was the first President, and he was the Secretary. Under the auspices of that Society he published several pamphlets elucidating Indian questions. On the retirement of Mr. Bright he was elected President of the Society. Latterly the Society did not do much work, but individually Mr. Dickinson was actively engaged in agitating Indian questions. He used to coach M. Ps. in Indian matters. His death is a great loss to India.

THE CRISIS in Madras is increasing. It is stated that about 800,000 people are employed on relief works in the Madras, and more than 200,000 in the Bombay Presidency. The arrangements made in Madras have not proved so successful as those in Bombay. Now that the Assemblage is over, the Government organs are beginning to acknowledge that the distress is very great.

NOTWITHSTAND the rise in the value of the rupee the financial prospects of the country are not looking up. The cash balances are very low and the famine in Bombay and Madras it is feared will make a long rent in the balance sheet. We should like to know what would be the cost of the Imperial Assemblage. It could not possibly be ten lacs as was stated the other day by some of the Government organs. The release of civil debt prisoners alone is sure to entail a heavy expenditure.

BABU Busanta Kumar Datta, a medical practitioner in Calcutta, has been publishing a serial containing the outlines of Homœopathic theory and practice of medicine in Bengali with a complete glossary of medical terms. As the Homœopathic system is spreading rapidly in Bengal this publication cannot fail to be useful to those to whom it is addressed.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Pooree dated the 2nd instant:

"On new year's day the poor of Juggunath Pooree plundered all the shops containing rice from starvation as it was impossible for them to procure rice for even at 3 annas a seer; they had several times petitioned the Magistrate to fix some reasonable rate, so that they might save their lives, but they were not listened to. Driven to desperation the poor wretches combined together and committed a wholesale plunder, which continued for 15 hours in the station and in places and villages adjacent. It was curious that not a single European officer or Inspector of Police was present in the station on the day of the occurrence, save a native Inspector of Police and about 30 and 35 constables who were quite unequal to check the lawlessness of thousands."

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Delhi, 27th December, 1876.

Yesterday and the day before were taken up with the reception of the Native Princes. The receptions are not yet over and as I am writing in my tent I hear the booming of guns announcing the arrival and departure of the Native Chiefs who had come to pay their respects to the Viceroy. Your readers are probably aware that the Vice-regal tent is pitched in front of the Flag Staff Tower. The Flag Staff Tower is a place of considerable historical importance, and possibly this circumstance may have determined the selection of the position on which the Vice-regal tent now stands. It was at the Flag Staff Tower that on the 11th of May 1857, the European residents of Delhi "took refuge before fleeing from the Palace." And there on that memorable occasion, a handful of Englishmen defended themselves with that desperate courage which an Englishman knows so well how to put forth when the time requires it. It is possibly out of respect to the memory of these heroic defenders that the Vice-regal tent has been placed in full view of the Flag Staff Tower, the scene of their sufferings and of their trials. The Native Princes are received in a spacious tent, the length of which is out of all proportions to the breadth. The throne is placed on a *dais* surmounted with cloth of gold, and overhanging the throne is a magnificent picture of the Empress of India. Each Native Prince as he arrives is received at the entrance by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and is conducted through a long tent which served the purpose of an ante-chamber to the throne-room. The Viceroy steps out a few paces to receive him and very politely asks him to be seated on a chair to His Excellency's right. To the immediate right of the Prince his nearest relatives if he has any, if not the Political Resident, takes his seat, and to the right of the Resident are the retainers and followers of the Prince. First a few complimentary words are exchanged between the Governor-General and the Chief. The retainers are then introduced to His Excellency by the Political Resident, and then in the case of ruling chiefs there follows a most interesting ceremony. A banner emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the Prince and surmounted with the Crown of England is placed almost in the centre of the room and in front of the throne. The Viceroy descends from the *dais* followed by the Prince. In a few appropriate words, His Excellency reminds the Chief of the loyalty of his house, and expresses the hope that wherever the banner is unfurled it will remind him of that day and draw closer the bonds of friendship already existing between him and the British Government. The Governor General then decorates the Chief with a gold medal on one side of which is the effigy of Queen Victoria with the words "Victoria, 1st of January" and on the other are the words "Kaisare-Hind" written in three languages, English, Persian and Hindi. It has not been thought necessary to write this inscription in our own language, perhaps the most polished and the most advanced in India. But the mysteries of Olympus are a sealed book to us. This ceremony being over, the Viceroy conducts the Prince back to his chair. A few more complimentary words are exchanged. *Pawn* and *attar* are served, and the Prince and his retinue retire, the Viceroy in the case of the greater princes conducting them through the whole length of the throne-room.

Delhi, 28th December, 1876.

I have now given your readers a pretty full account of the manner in which a ruling chief is received. The Chief of Urcha, the Begum of Bhopal, the Princess of Tanjore, and Maharajas Scindia and Holkar, were all received in the manner described. The Governor General received Holkar as he entered the throne-room, and embraced him with great cordiality. Holkar was remarkable for the simplicity of his dress. He did not indeed blaze in gold and silver, while the dignity with which His Highness conducted himself, the intelligent answers he returned to the questions put to him, extorted our admiration. Holkar has been created an Imperial Counsellor and has received an addition of two guns, so that he now receives a salute of 21 guns. Scindia did not open his lips during the whole interview. I cannot pretend to guess what that meant, but I was told Scindia stammers and stutters while speaking, and therefore possibly thought that the best thing for him was not to speak at all. Scindia has likewise been created an Imperial Counsellor and a General in the British Army with an addition of two guns. Lord Lytton expressed his regret that he did not see at Delhi any of the fine troops of Scindia of whom he had heard so much. But it was the Begum of Bhopal who excited the greatest interest. Lady Lytton herself was a spectator from behind the throne-room, while the Viceroy received her with all the elaborate courtesy which is so natural to His Lordship, and which became the occasion so well. The Begum came completely veiled, and the Viceroy asked Her Highness if she would be so kind as to take off her veil and shew her face, adding very familiarly that he was almost getting jealous of his predecessor, who had the privilege of seeing her without the veil. The Begum replied that it would be contrary to custom to comply with His Excellency's wishes, that she had appeared without the veil before her marriage, and that she would have no objection to appearing unveiled before Lady Lytton. The Begum spoke in a clear and sonorous voice, and certainly seemed to possess considerable energy and decision of character. I was present during the reception of the Maharajah of Rewah, and I am bound to add that Rewah conducted himself in a manner which was simply discreditable. He had all the time his hands clasped, and at times returned the most absurd answers to the questions put to him. I here quote from memory a portion of the conversation he had with the Governor General:—

"The Viceroy—I hope the journey to Delhi has not fatigued your Highness.

Rewah—I had been to Delhi several times once in ———, once when the Duke was here. There are splendid hunting grounds in Rewah. I hope your Excellency will honour me with a visit."

The Maharajah spoke in English, but I am afraid I cannot compliment him on his knowledge of that language. It were much to be wished he spoke in Urdu.

I have already remarked that Holkar and Scindia have been made Imperial Counsellors, Cashmere, Jeypur, Travancore and two or three other Princes have been similarly honoured. These appointments, I am afraid, have in some quarters created the belief that an Imperial Assembly is in contemplation where all questions affecting the interests of India are to be freely discussed. If it is not proposed to create such a body, these appointments have been unwise.

I saw the Khan of Khelat to-day, and I must say that he cannot by any means be considered as the type of a highly civilized monarch. I know it is ungracious to have to make this remark of a ruler who is the guest of our Government, but I am afraid it is only too true. The Government has provided him with a camp furnished with regal magnificence. But where, do you think, I saw this Central Asia Chieftain? It was not indeed in any of the tents so sumptuously furnished. He was seated in an open space within his encampment, and surrounded by his followers who had squatted themselves on the ground. The place was covered with dust, but that did not matter so far as his followers were concerned. He himself was seated on a chair, his feet covered with dust and without any socks, while a big fire was blazing in his front. Two Native officers deputed by Government were in attendance upon him.

The Viceroy held a levee to-night at 10 o'clock. The Vice-regal tent was crowded to suffocation. I should say there were upwards of 1000 presentations. The Viceroy *salammed* to every Native and nodded to every European gentleman, as he was presented. His Excellency shook hands with Major Hedayat Ali Khan possibly to shew his regard for that gallant officer.

Delhi, 29th December, 1876.

Punctually at 10 o'clock to-day the Khan of Khelat was received by the Viceroy. The most noticeable feature in connection with the reception of the Khan was the enormous quantity of presents which His Highness received from the British Government. These presents were set before the Khan and they covered the entire space between the dais and the other extremity of the throne-room. These presents together what his followers received, come to, I understand, about 30,000 Rupees. The Khan's presents were certainly not on so large a scale. The Khan, I understand, presented the Government with four camels, four horses and a few other things of not very great value. The Viceroy in the course of the reception put on a beautiful "Serpesh" (head-dress) round the Khan's turban and a richly mounted sword round his girdle. Among the presents was a gold watch and chain. It is to be hoped the Khan knows how to use this very valuable article. If he does not this present may possibly induce him to learn something about clocks and watches.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar was also entered to-day unlike other Indian Chiefs. He did not come attended by a large retinue, and his dress was more military than civil. The Viceroy expressed his great gratification in welcoming him, as the only representative of the Chiefs of Bengal present at the Delhi Durbar. Like other ruling Chiefs he was presented with a banner and a gold medal; and after the interchange of a few compliments, the young Maharajah took leave of the Viceroy.

The Princess of Tanjor was the last to be received to-day. Like the Begum of Bhopal she was completely veiled and was as courteously received. But I am afraid she did not create quite so favourable an impression. She was accompanied by an English Governess, who acted as interpretor. Lord Lytton with his usual condescension and politeness congratulated the Princess on her possessing such a charming companion.

The return visits of that day commenced at about 3 o'clock.

Delhi, 30th December, 1876.

The reception of the Native Noblemen and Gentlemen especially invited came off to-day. The members of the Press were not included in this reception, although they had also been invited. At 10 o'clock or perhaps a little earlier, the gentlemen to be presented to the Viceroy were all assembled in the spacious tent which leads to the throne-room. The place was completely filled up, so numerous were the guests. The presentations were made by Presidencies. Some leading officer of the Presidency presents each gentleman to the Viceroy. Dr. Thornton is there standing at the foot of the *dais* and to the right of the Viceroy, reading over from a paper the honours to be bestowed, if any, and the services performed by the gentlemen presented. After which the Viceroy welcomes him to Delhi in the name of the Queen, and by command of Her Majesty, presents him with a silver medal as a token of that day. The gentleman makes a profound bow and passes on to the Viceroy's left, with his face turned towards His Excellency. The dull monotony of this scene was occasionally relieved by something ludicrous. One man as he was walking backwards dashed himself against an aids-de-camp and presently against the tent-wall. Another, as the medal was presented to him, could scarcely bring himself to believe that he could be the recipient of so distinguished a favour and exclaimed why "has the medal been presented to me" (*kiya ham ko diya giya hai*). Sir Dinkar Rao attracted great attention. He was dressed in the simplest manner possible and looked feeble and old. There was nothing in his manner, nothing in his countenance, to shew the great honours he undoubtedly possesses. Lord Lytton shook hands with him and conferred on him the title of *Munshur-i-khas Bahadur*.

Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur was another great minister who was presented to the Viceroy to-day. As he came up to the *Dais* and his name was announced, Lord Lytton remarked that it was not necessary to introduce "his friend Sir Faiz Ali Khan to him". Not the least remarkable of the presentations of to-day was that of the "Representative of the Royal Family of Delhi." Who can guess what were his feelings as he bowed his way through the whole length of the throne-room to pay his respects to the Representative of an English Empress. A gentleman from the Punjaub on his being introduced remarked that he had received ten bullets while serving in the English Army. Lord Lytton replied with his usual felicity that he ought to consider them as ten decorations.

Among the gentlemen from Bengal who were presented to the Viceroy and received silver medals were Rajahs Narendra Krishna and Harendra Krishna, Kumar Kanti Churn Singh, Baboo Juggudanund Mookerjee, Nawab Ameer Ali Khan, Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadur and his son, Mr. Manockjee and his son Heerjeebhoy were likewise presented with silver medals.

Delhi, 1st January, 1877.

The great Imperial Durbar came off to-day. Early in the morning we were roused from sleep by the booming of guns and the flourish of trumpets, and throughout the live-long day these festal sounds were heard in one part or other of the great encampment. Even if we had known nothing of what was to take place, if we had suddenly dropped from the clouds,

we could not fail to know that Delhi was about to become the scene of some great historical event. The assemblage was to take place on an extensive plain about 3 to 4 miles to the North of the Vice-regal camp. The throne was placed in a pavilion situated almost in the centre of the plain. In front of the throne but several hundred yards from it was erected a magnificent amphitheatre for the accommodation of ruling chiefs and high officials. When the ceremony began the amphitheatre presented a spectacle, which the eye may never again gaze upon. The Native Chiefs blazing in gold and silver, the high officials of Government in their full-dress uniform, were all there with their richly ornamented banners, the gifts of the British Government. The great Durbar as a mere spectacle was indeed a complete success. It remains to be seen whether it was equally successful in all other respects. To the Viceroy's left and rather behind were the spectators' blocks. The Press was accommodated here ; I regret to have to add that the accommodation for theNative Press was very wretched. We were told that seats were reserved for us marked "Press reserved" from where we could have a good view of everything that was going. No places were reserved, and when we presented our tickets we were shewn to some seats in a row behind from which he could see nothing, some of us had to fight our way through, to obtain a seat in one of the front branches. The Editors of the *Sadharani* and *Zoret* had only one seat between themselves throughout the whole line. We came late,and did not find a seat, but that was no fault of ours. If seats were reserved, it would not make any difference whether we came early or not. I should not have made these remarks at all, and I am only compelled to make them because I understand that an invidious distinction was made as regards accommodation between the members of the Native and the European Press. The European Press had seats assigned to them in the consuls' block from where they could get a much better sight of what was going on than we possibly could even if the front benches in our block had been assigned to us.

Major Bradford to whom we are all indebted for the many attentions we have received from him, had kindly provided us with an omnibous to take us to the place of assemblage. We got into this omnibus at about half past ten, but we did not reach the place till it was before twelve, so completely blocked was the way with carriages and so unsatisfactory were the Police arrangements I think they manage these things much better in Calcutta. Sir Stuart Hogg should have been placed at the head of the Police arrangements. We saw the young Nizam pass by in a yellow chariot and four. They cleared the road for him. Sir Salar Jung and an European gentlemen who I believe was the Resident were seated in front of him. The Gaeckwar was also one of the Princes we saw driving to the place of assemblage. I had not seen the Gaeckwar before and I must say that his looks were not by any means pre-possessing. The Resident was seated by his side, and not in front of him as in the case of the Nizam. The Chief of Hyderabad is the first of Native Princes, and his adviser the first of Native ministers. It was, therefore, probably out of respect to His Highness that the British Resident did not take the same liberty with him which Mr. Melvill did with the Gaekwar.

I shall now invite the attention of your readers to the details connected with the great ceremony of the First of January. Twelve o'clock had been fixed as the time when the Viceroy was to arrive at the place of assemblage. He came somewhat later. His arrival was announced by the flourish of trumpets, and the military bands played a grand march. All eyes were now turned towards the throne. The Viceroy appeared dressed in the robes of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India. Two pages acted as tail-bearers, one of them, I understand, was the third son of the Maharajah of Cashmere. On the Viceroy's taking his seat, the proclamation was read by the Chief Herald. The Chief Herald read the proclamation from the steps of the pavilion and facing the great amphitheatre where the Princes and Chiefs of India were all assembled together. No doubt this gentleman did his best to make himself heard, but I must say that from the place where I was he was perfectly inaudible. I should think nobody in the amphitheatre or in the spectator's block could hear him. The assemblage, I repeat, was merely a magnificent spectacle, but as for anybody hearing what was said on the occasion, that was simply out of the question. The proclamation declares that the Queen has for reasons set forth therein assumed the title of Empress of India.

The proclamation having been read an Urdu translation was now read out by Dr. Thornton, the Foreign Secretary. A salute of 100 salvos of artillery and *feu-de joie* were then fired, we were now furnished with an item not included in the programme. The elephants terrified by the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketery were to be seen running away in all directions and I understand some of these animals came to grief after the National anthem had been played, the Viceroy rose and addressed the assemblage at some length. Not a word was audible from the place where we were standing. But the speech has now been published in the *Gazette* and I must say it is very disappointing.

Unlike the great proclamation of the 1st of November 1858, the Viceroy's address to the people contains no definite promises whatever. Although written with great literary ability : it indulges in platitudes utterly unworthy of the occasion, and not at all in keeping with the sentiments of generosity and benevolence to the people of this country, which the assumption of the Imperial title involves. The Proclamation of 1858 declared that all offices of trust and responsibility were henceforth open to the children of the soil irrespective of colour, caste or creed. The Proclamation of 1877 declares that it is English officers, who must long continue to monopolize the highest offices under the Government. We were expecting that some deserving native officers would be promotedto theCivil Service when we find to our sorrow and disappointment, the Government telling us in the most solemn and emphatic manner that the Proclamation of 1858 was a mistake, that it required to be amended, and that the people of this country were no longer to believe that the highest offices were open to them irrespective of all considerations of caste, colour or creed.

Then we are told that "the administration of this great Empire demands attributes not exclusively intellectual but also qualifications to which moral and social superiority are essential." Further on we learn (as if we did not know before) that "the highest standard of public virtue comprise loyalty incorruptibility, impartiality, truth and courage," and when we adopt this high standard of public morality (which the Address obnoxiously assumes we have not yet adopted) then will Government welcome our co-operation in the work of administration.

Altogether then the Address says that however much we may be intellectually fit for high offices we stand in need of other necessary qualifications, we are perhaps wanting in loyalty, truth, courage and impartiality. If Government is really anxious to exclude us from high offices, it might have declared its wishes in a much less offensive way. It need not have indulged in commonplace platitudes more worthy of a village preacher than the accomplished representative of a great Empire. When the Viceroy resumed his seat, the soldiers gave three cheers. Some of the Native Princess the *Gazette* says, then addressed the meeting. We knew nothing at all about this at the time. But the gathering was so large, the place so crowded that it was absolutely impossible for us to take note of every thing that was going on. The bands again played the National Anthem after which His Excellency dissolved the assemblage.

Thus was terminated the great *Rajshya* of modern times. As a spectacle it was surpassingly grand and imposing. The greatness of British power *perhaps* was never before exhibited to so much advantage as in this great gathering of Native Princes assembled at theAmphitheatre to hear the gracious message of Her Imperial Majesty. It is to be hoped that the Delhi assemblage will pave the way for a greater union among the different Princes and nationalities of India, and a better appreciation on the part of our rulers of the just claims of the children of the soil to a participation in the government of their own country.

Delhi, 3rd January, 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy was occupied throughout the greater part of the day in receiving deputations and addresses. One of the most important of these deputations was that from the Native Press Association. This Association has been just established, and includes the representatives of many Journales in the different Presidencies of India. Your humble Correspondent acted as the spokesman of the deputation. We were all very kindly received and the following address was read

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton, Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, G. M. S. I, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned Members of the Native Press Association pursuant to a Resolution passed at a general meeting of the Association held on the 27th Ultimo, beg to approach Your Excellency on the auspicious occasion of the assumption of the Imperial Title by Her Gracious Majesty with a humble tribute of thanks for the honour conferred upon us by inviting us to be present at the Delhi Assemblage.

2. This is the first time that the Government of India have been pleased to recognise us as a distinct and indepedent body in the realm and to signify in a marked manner its appreciation of our humble services.

3. We should be doing injustice to our own feelings if we did not, on this occasion, express our gratitude to Your Excellency for the hospitality with which we have been treated and for the opportunity afforded to us of witnessing this great Imperial Assemblage.

4. As Journalists it often becomes our duty to criticize, and at times, with some degree of severity the actions of Government, but we may venture to assure Your Excellency on our own behalf and of our educated countrymen, of our staunch and unswerving loyalty and of our deep and fervent devotion to the Throne of England and the Person of Her Imperial Majesty.

5. In conclusion we may be permitted to hope that the rights and privileges which we as a body enjoy, may be continued and extended both for the benefit of British rule and the promotion of the best interests of the people at large.

His Excellency replied as follows (I give the reply from memory)—

It has been with me a matter of regret and I expressed it several times this morning that I could not reply at length and adequately to the many loyal addresses which have been presented to me this morning. And it is a matter of special regret that in your case, I cannot reply at length to the many loyal and kindly sentiments which your address contains. I should be an unworthy representative of Her Majesty the Queen, if I could for one moment doubt the loyalty of any portion of her Indian subjects. But it is with special pleasure that I received these loyal sentiments from gentlemen whom I recognise as the natural and acknowledged exponents of the opinion of the people of this country. Her Majesty's Government and in fact no Government can give satisfaction to every section of the community, and therefore they must be prepared to be criticised. For myself I regard criticism as productive of a healthy political atmosphere. I am quite confident that you will not abuse the privileges you enjoy and I shall lose no time to forward your address to Her Majesty. And once again I welcome you to Delhi.

The spokesman (Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea of the *Hindoo Patriot*) then replied as follows :—In the name of the Deputation I beg to thank Your Excellency for thekind manner in which Your Excellency has been pleased to receive us and for the kind expressions your Lordship has used in speaking of the Native Press. The Deputation then retired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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,, Woomeshchunder Sen, Rungpore	13	4	0
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It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Tistula. Dysentery, Dyspepsea, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
Banghy postage „ 1 4 0

Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsea, Dysentery and Hysterea, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensably requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another battle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhra *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¾th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsea of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhœa from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhœa are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Burneshwar Mookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered. All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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Is upon the same principle as the foregoing, and is recommended for any of the above purposes, being both speedy and effective in its operations. Size of rollers, 9 inches by 4 inches..... Rs. 155 0

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Rs. 30-0, 36-0, 88-0 p. pair.

Hand Roller Mill.

This is a small Corn Crusher, and well suited for persons keeping one or two horses; it may be fixed on a bench or stool, or upon a box made for the purpose in which it can be packed. This addition makes it so easy of transport as to recommend it particularly for the use of Officers in the Army. Price, with box Rs. 90 0

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NOTICE.

The public is informed that under orders of Government a Gazette to be called "the Behar Hindee Gazette" will be published at Bankipore from 1st January next. The subscription to the "Gazette" has been fixed for the present at Rs. 6 per annum including postage, or Rs. 4-8 without postage.

(Sd.) S. C. BAYLEY,
Commissioner.

Patna Commissioner's Office, the 14*th December* 1876.

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H. TORIN,
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NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
Engineer and Manager.

January 1*st* 1876.

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